

WEATHER

Mostly Cloudy
With Thundershowers
Continued Warm

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WAR ENDS

TERMS ACCEPTED

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— An Editorial —

Prevent Civil War in China

WITH Japan's surrender just around the corner, the danger of civil war in China assumes immediate and alarming proportions. During the last few days Chiang Kai-shek has clearly revealed his intention of launching the civil war immediately, using Central Government troops which have been held ready for this moment, as well as puppet troops which collaborated with the Japanese.

And especially disturbing to the American people, in the midst of their jubilation over the approaching end of the war, are the reports from Chungking that American airplanes, troops and munitions may be placed at the disposal of the fascist-feudal clique in Chungking.

The calamity of civil war in China must be prevented. For should it take place the peace for which we have fought a long and hard war would be seriously endangered. The American people, as well as our Allies, must not be cheated of the fruits of the global victory. Much less can we permit the continuation of government policies which give aid to a reactionary, fascist clique, a clique which has stood aloof from the war against Japan since 1938, which has connived with the collaborationist regime at Nanking against all the democratic forces of China and which now rushes to make open war against them.

Confirmation in U. S. Press

The charges made by the Yenan radio against Chiang, accusing him of collusion with the puppet troops and of setting up a united front with the Nanking collaborationists for the immediate launching of the civil war, are fully confirmed by A. T. Steele's report to the New York Herald Tribune yesterday.

"It is no secret," writes Mr. Steele, "that many puppet officials and army officers are in league with Chungking and plan to declare allegiance to the central government when the time is ripe."

According to the same correspondent, Chiang "is counting on assistance from Chinese puppet troops in enemy-held areas." This was openly admitted by the Generalissimo when he forbade the Communist-led armies and guerrillas to disarm the enemy, and called upon the puppet armies to "maintain order."

In this tense and dangerous situation it is absolutely impermissible for Ambassador Hurley and Gen. Wedemeyer to place American material and men at Chiang's disposal.

According to reports from Chungking, the two top American representatives have been conferring with Chiang for the purpose of planning the rapid occupation by Kuomintang troops of key ports and areas which have already been largely liberated by the Yenan armies. It is reported that American planes are ready to transport Chiang's troops into sectors already occupied or soon to be taken by the Communist-led and guerrilla forces.

World Peace Endangered

For Chiang to attempt to possess these areas would mean to oust the liberation armies and declare war upon the people. We cannot be a party to such nefarious and dastardly plans. They would endanger the prospects of peace in the Pacific and in the world.

For Hurley and Wedemeyer to participate in this scheme is to place our government policy entirely at the disposal of the most reactionary and imperialist forces in our country who want to prevent a united and democratic China, and will stop at nothing to achieve their end.

The American people, especially the labor movement, should intervene directly, and at this very moment when the end of the war is at hand.

We do not want the continuation of the war in another form, in the shape of a civil war in China.

We want peace in the Pacific and in the world, and that means a democratic and united China. It means that the Chinese collaborationists, the Nanking puppets and their Kuomintang traitors should be held strictly to account and made to suffer for their treachery.

Not a single American gun, soldier, plane or other war equipment must be placed at the disposal of the fascist clique in Chungking.

The Chinese liberation armies, including the Eighth and Fourth Route Armies which did the major land fighting against the enemy, should be fully represented in working out the Allied occupation of Japan and liberated areas.

As with the other main problems of the peace, American-Soviet cooperation must be maintained and extended in the process of preventing civil war in China.

The State Department should be bombarded with messages demanding the recall of Ambassador Hurley and Gen. Wedemeyer, and the immediate cleansing of the people in the Department responsible for this suicidal policy. We want a durable and democratic peace.



First Division Marines shown on the crest of a hill in southern Okinawa during the fight for the key island near Japan. Phosphorous shells explode on the enemy forces dug in the hills.

World War Broke Back of Fascism, Changed History

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

The World War which came to an end yesterday with the surrender of imperialist Japan almost defies any summary . . . it was surely a vast turning point in human history. It was a war of liberation for tens of nations and hundreds of millions of people, a war which overcame mankind's greatest enemy—fascism.

Prior to the attack on the Soviet Union, two important dates stand out.

One was the defense of London against the Nazi "blitz" and the refusal of Churchill's government to surrender. That was a turning-point of its own. It showed that Germany could not count any more on the 10 year cooperation of the British Tories. It was in those days that the seeds were sown for the leftward sweep of the British people which culminated in the July 5, 1945 Labor victory.

Another vital date was the fall of France, in June, 1940.

This was the death-blow to the pre-war capitalist structures and not only in France. For the same treachery of the big capitalists and landlords which was shown so ignominiously in France had already happened in Poland, and was soon to be repeated in all the Balkan countries. From then on, the "fifth column" in Europe became synonymous with the big bourgeoisie; out of that period developed the new democratic resistance movements which later liberated all of Europe.

In 1941 itself, the two big dates, of course, are Germany's attack on Soviet Russia in June and Japan's attack on our own nation in December.

The first changed the entire character of the war and confronted the entire world with its most bitter moment of peril. If the Red Army went down, then Germany and Japan would surely triumph.

If the United States and Great Britain would not abandon their previous appeasement of fascism, then they would isolate themselves from the Soviet Union. That could only mean defeat, or a prospect of later conflict with the USSR.

STOOD FIRM

But the Red Army stood firm. And a coalition of the democratic capitalist powers with the first socialist state was formed—a truly great historic turning point, which will leave its impact for decades to come.

Japan's attack on us was part of the world fascist plan. It was intended to check the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance from consolidating.

It was intended to take advantage of all the past mistakes of western imperialism in eastern Asia in order to enslave half the human race.

1942 was the year of the bitterest battles and most crucial moments of the war. Britain, Holland and the United States suffered disastrous setbacks throughout the Pacific, losing the Philippines, the East Indies and Singapore, and facing a threat to Australia itself. Millions of people were overrun by Japan.

Western imperialism had always boasted that the colonial peoples had to be "protected," could not defend themselves. This boast was

completely exposed in 1942. And the effects of it will only be seen after the defeat of Japan itself. A new day in Asia is surely dawning.

STALINGRAD

1942 also saw the miracle of Stalingrad, and the Anglo-American landings in North Africa. The first established the certainty of United Nations victory. It sent the prestige of the Soviet peoples and Marshal Stalin to new heights. The whole world realized that the USSR would come out of the war a decisive force.

And the Allied landings heralded the capitulation of fascist Italy half a year later, and began the process of liberating France. It was in the winter of 1942-43 that Marshal Tito's liberation movement zoomed toward power. It was then also that the Resistance movement in France took a new hold, and the decisive contribution of the French Communists began to be recognized.

1943 in Europe was the period of the war's greatest flux. Fascist Mussolini was overthrown in July; the Soviet counter-offensive swept westward at a tremendous rate; the resistance movements rose up from Greece to Denmark.

But the western powers had to "fish or cut bait"—and the pressure for the second front reached its peak. Toward the close of the year, the Moscow and Teheran conferences signified that the United States and Great Britain had begun to face the facts and had begun a real military and political collaboration with the Soviet Union on a new level.

PACIFIC BATTLES

In the Pacific, those were months of great naval battles and the slow reconquest of islands such as the Solomons and New Guinea. But in China, the divide between the Kuomintang and the Communists grew wider. And India was still in the political deadlock engendered by British repression of the Congress movement a year before. A truly United Nations approach to the war in Asia was still absent.

From June, 1944 through the spring of this year lies the period of the most rapid military and political changes, beginning with the liberation of France, the collapse of the Axis satellites in Europe, the coming to power of democratic governments among our European allies, and finally the capitulation of Germany last May.

In this period also should be noted the decisive fact of the late president Roosevelt's reelection, the plans for a world organization—from Dumbarton Oaks in Nov. 1944 to San Francisco, in May 1945—and the formation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, for which plans were laid in February.

At the same time, the Philippines

were being liberated in Asia last autumn. Tentative efforts were made to bring the Kuomintang in China to unity with the Chinese Communists. The efforts failed, and the tendency toward some compromise peace with Japan in the thinking of the State Department became more marked.

Well, the story since then comes to mind easily, even if the record is so crowded.

The leftward trend in Europe was signalized by the Finnish elections in March, the French elections in May, and finally the great sweep of the Labor Party in England.

Democratic governments consolidated themselves everywhere in liberated Europe except Greece, and the Polish issue finally disappeared. The great question of exterminating Franco remained unsolved, although news of the Junta Suprema, the underground movement in Spain, helped to force some unity among the Spanish Republican exiles.

The basic principles for the joint rule of Germany, laid down at Yalta, began to be applied. But immense question-marks also rose up about the true aims of western capitalist policy, especially after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in April, 1945.

The negative aspects of the San Francisco conference show that these question-marks were part of a trend of American capitalism away from real collaboration with its Allies, a trend partially checked by the Potsdam conference in July.

Then comes the Soviet denunciation of the neutrality agreement with Japan in April, and the declaration of war in the middle of August, showing a fairly broad area of agreement about the course of the war in Asia had been laid down months before.

You can decide for yourself where the atom bomb fits in to this bird's-eye view of humanity's greatest war.

Kuznetsov Meets Truman

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Vassili Kuznetsov, visiting Soviet trade union leader, was presented to President Truman at the White House today by CIO President Philip Murray.

Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Committee of the Soviet Trade Unions, and nine other Soviet labor delegates, were guests of honor at a reception at the Soviet Embassy several hours later.

The Soviet delegates have completed a tour of American industrial centers under CIO auspices. They will fly home.

Foster Hails Surrender of Japan

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, issued the following statement on Japan's surrender yesterday:

Japan has surrendered. The long years of terrible war agony are over. The United Nations, with the USSR, USA, Great Britain and China in the forefront, have utterly smashed the plot of the fascist Axis powers to enslave the world.

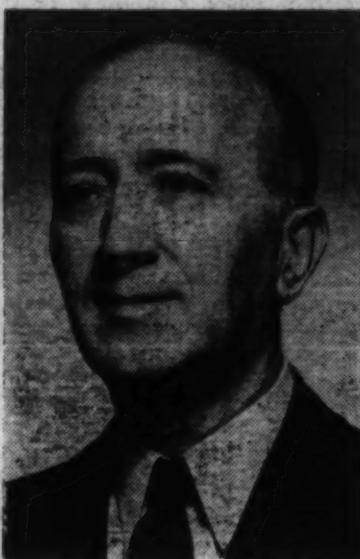
The heart of Axis power had already been smashed in the crushing defeat of Nazi Germany by the military might of our Soviet ally and our own great army. The military job is now completed with the surrender of militarist Japan.

The forces of democracy have delivered a crushing blow to fascism—to the worst system of oppression, tyranny and plunder and the most dangerous threat to mankind in the history of the world.

The peoples of all lands are jubilant. Communists join them all over the globe in welcoming peace and victory.

All honor to the gallant soldiers, sailors and airmen who helped to win this victory at the cost of their blood and suffering, of their very lives.

Our workers, too, can well hold their heads high with pride in their share in this victory. The



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

nation's production soldiers performed real miracles. Notwithstanding every provocation of greedy employers they have loyally held to their no-strike policy. And we Communists consider as a proud page indeed in our history the contributions in effort and manpower that we have made towards winning this war.

Now we face the great tasks

of clinching this people's victory. The scattered underground organizations of the fascists in the conquered countries must be utterly destroyed. The fascist war criminals must be ruthlessly punished. The war-ravished world must be rebuilt.

The Potsdam declaration of July 26 must be carried out swiftly by stern justice to all the war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. And this means the Japanese industrialists too. The elimination of all the militarists must be assured, and the removal of all obstacles to reviving and strengthening democratic tendencies in Japan.

And the peoples of all countries, especially our own, must be doubly on guard that reactionary and fascist-minded monopolists and imperialists do not rise up and rob them of the victory they have wrested with so much sacrifice. This danger is an ever-present challenge to the people of the United States.

Victory must indeed be realized as a triumph for all the exploited and oppressed of the world, of our own country, of the liberated countries of Europe, of the great colonial and semi-colonial lands and of the defeated fascist countries them-

selves. For the people of China who have contributed so much victory must mean genuine democracy and genuine independence.

Most urgent of all the tasks facing our own country is the gigantic problem of reconverting our war industries from a wartime to a peacetime basis. Our country is unprepared for peace. Neither the administration nor Congress have fulfilled their responsibilities.

For many months past, organized labor, the Communist Party and other progressive forces have been ceaselessly pointing out the danger to our country of being plunged without planning or preparation into the postwar period.

But Congress, responding to the pressures of reactionary monopolists, has ignored these timely warnings. It has done nothing to protect the workers and the nation as a whole against the menace of mass unemployment. It has been interested solely in protecting the profits of the big employers.

The Truman administration did not show sufficient drive and determination in pushing for elementary reconversion measures. Had it taken a strong position, the congressional reactionaries and obstructionists would not have dared to go off on an extended vacation. Labor and all the democratic

forces of the people should demand that Congress be called back into session at once. Such measures as the Murray full employment bill and President Truman's recommendations for increased unemployment benefits should be enacted into law at once.

The workers should be guaranteed a 20 percent wage increase to offset increased living costs and declines in take-home pay.

The fight for the 60,000,000 jobs program must be pushed energetically.

The jobs of the Negro workers must be protected. Wartime price and production controls must be maintained in force, despite every effort of the monopolies to abolish them.

Now is the time for the democratic forces of the world to stand firmly together on the basis of the program for a durable peace laid down by the United Nations at the conference of Teheran, San Francisco and Potsdam.

In our own country the democratic elements of all classes must join together to defeat the forces of economic chaos and reaction and to advance from the historic people's victory in this war to the greatest advances in greater democracy and prosperity ever made in the United States.

Labor Made V-J Possible; Unemployment Is New Foe

By GEORGE MORRIS

Things were very dark on Dec. 7, 1941, when Japanese bombers struck at Pearl Harbor. They were particularly dark for organized labor. While some employers were toying with the idea that business could go on as usual even in an Axis-dominated world, unionists had no such illusions.

Labor, hardly affected by negotiated peace sentiments or any possible compromise with a fascist world, naturally became America's backbone in a war of liberation.

The labor movement has its John L. Lewis, who earned high praise in Hitler's Berlin organ when he called the 1943 coal strike. But, when a full appraisal of labor's role in this war as a whole is made top rating is inevitable.

NO-STRIKE PLEDGE

America's people were still stunned by the shock of Pearl Harbor when President Roosevelt was deluged with CIO and AFL pledges of uninterrupted and speediest production until the Axis was destroyed. Labor did not have to be pressed into accepting a no-strike pledge. It advanced the program voluntarily.

Within a matter of weeks, labor agreed to wage stabilization, and to lift restrictions on overtime and even seven days a week work. Premium pay for Sunday, and other work that rated double pay was yielded by labor, so that top utilization of plant capacity could be achieved.

Joint labor-management production committees swept through thousands of plants. The only inducement the workers had for joining with employers to increase output and their profits was the fact that a mightier blow against Hitler and Hirohito would be the by-product.

Labor productivity sky-rocketed as never before. Workers watched the rising profits of employers, and boiled with anger. But they were interested above all in the rising pile of arms.

The amazing story of America's war assembly line race is a story of what labor—primarily organized and most conscious labor—could achieve.

Many corporations had to be forced to take war contracts. Pressure came both from the workers of those companies who pointed to

unused plant capacity and from the government through denial of raw materials, metals, etc.

Labor was the principal contributor in every field of the war effort, whether it was in deductions for bonds, Allied war relief or men for the armed services. The CIO and AFL estimate that approximately 1,500,000 from each of these two wings of labor donned uniforms.

Even as the war drew to a finish, and the atom bomb was disclosed, some enterprising reporter discovered that at a certain Pittsburgh plant, one of the many hundreds that produced parts for the bomb, there was a short stoppage. The poison press never loses an op-

portunity to toss darts at labor. The story is the same of the tens of thousands of unionists who volunteered to work on construction work at remote and enemy-exposed bases and at the numerous distant sites where cantonments and supply depots were located.

Labor's enemies make much of occasional strikes. Newspaper work often gave the impression that a strike wave was sweeping the country. The real miracle of this war is the infinitesimal fraction of time lost due to strikes. It was always far less than half of one percent of the time worked. The miracle is all the greater because the no-strike pledge was kept in face of constant provocation by business-as-usual and profits-as-usual employers. Only the responsibility shown by organized labor saved the country from serious strike waves.

Now, with the country suddenly thrown into reconversion, labor again faces a new struggle. It is

now clear to all that had labor's demand for advance preparation been taken seriously, we would not now be threatened with a headlong dive into mass unemployment and a decline of wages.

The problem now is: will labor

become as aroused in the struggle for reconversion as it was in the fight for conversion? In the former case it was fear of an Axis-dominated world. Now it is the threat of breadlines and home relief.

Chinese Unity Still Key Issue in Asia

By FREDERICK V. FIELD

As the Japanese military-fascists surrendered yesterday, substantial forces of Kuomintang troops were engaged in attacking the stronghold of the Eighth Route and New Fourth Chinese Armies in the northwest. This poses one of the major postwar problems for the United Nations.

There is no record that the attacking Kuomintang troops had ever engaged the Japanese enemy. It is known that these particular forces were the ones whose leaders' failure to give the order to battle was largely responsible for the initial successes of the Japanese drive in the early summer of 1944.

The record of the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies, on the other hand, had been consistently brilliant and effective against the invader ever since 1937.

In this shameful episode is dramatized the acute problem which faces the Chinese people and their Allies in the immediate postwar period.

Whether it will be solved in the direction of unity and democracy,

or whether it will deteriorate into widespread civil war spells the answer to the question of immediate security in the Far East.

100 MILLION

The scale of the problem is immense. The areas which by V-J Day had been liberated under Communist leadership accounted for over 100 million people in the north, east central and southeast sections of the country.

In most of the areas—except where they were mere pockets of guerrilla resistance—democratic institutions have been firmly established.

In vanquishing the fascist enemy, indeed in order to do so, the border governments also destroyed the feudal customs and institutions which obstruct productivity. Chinese democracy has here taken root.

The Kuomintang troops which were engaging in civil war provoked

tions on V-J Day took their orders from the other part of China, Chungking or Kuomintang China.

Approximately 200 million Chinese suffer under a reactionary, feudal-based dictatorship, the government of which is characterized by political terrorism, corruption, and exploitation.

A politically bankrupt clique rules by virtue of its secret police, its hoarded funds, and the support of the United States.

STILL CRITICAL

The end of the war against Japan will not automatically mend the fundamental cleavage between these two sections of China. It could have done so only if during the course of fighting the war the situation had matured to the point where those elements actually fighting against the common enemy had been supported and encouraged.

It could have done so only if, before V-J Day, those who sabotaged the war effort or adopted a negative attitude toward it in China had been abandoned to their inevitable fate. Instead, these were the very

groups which the United States, especially during the last year, had subsidized at the expense of those patriots struggling against the Japanese and for democracy.

Chinese disunity threatens us, therefore, with renewed warfare at the moment of V-J Day.

A successful civil war against democracy in China represents one of the last hopes of the international fascist conspiracy.

As we turn the corner from war against the Axis into what the world hopes will be a long period of peace and stability we find the American Government (blindly in some quarters, consciously in others) giving aid to those minorities in China determined to provoke another upsurge of reaction.

Progressive Americans have the right to celebrate the glorious victory over the fascist Axis. At the same time they have the urgent duty in their own interest of carrying forward the struggle for Chinese unity and democracy. Without that additional victory the triumph over Japan cannot be consolidated.



American labor speeds airplanes to the front.

Yenan's Reply: Chiang Plots Civil War

The text of the broadcast by the Communist radio at Yenan, China, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission:

A Kuomintang Information Ministry spokesman said that Chu Teh's order of the day of Aug. 10, summoning Japanese and puppets to surrender within a definite time limit, was an "abrupt and illegal action." This is extremely untrue and dishonest.

The Kuomintang spokesman implies that Gen. Chu Teh is wrong in basing his actions on the Potsdam declaration that fighting should continue until cessation of resistance and on the declared intention of the enemy to surrender, and thereafter demanding surrender of the Japanese and their puppets.

Does the Kuomintang spokesman suppose that it would be right and "legal" for Chu Teh to tell enemy forces opposing him that they should not surrender?

It is not surprising that Chiang Kai-shek, the Fascist chieftain, dared to "order" the liberated area of anti-Japanese forces to "remain at their present posts and wait for further directions" waiting passively for enemy attack. It is also not surprising that the same Fascist chieftain dares to issue an "order" to puppets and to order the so-called underground army in occupied areas to be responsible for keeping order.

CHIANG'S "CROOKED LINE"

Everyone knows that Chiang's underground army consists of troops

serving under Japanese who went over to the Japanese in accordance with a "crooked line to save the country" policy and of secret police under Tai Li, who have been working closely with the Japanese and the puppets.

Thus, through his own confession, Chiang Kai-shek admits his policy of treating enemies as friends and friends as enemies, and illustrates his method of having dealings with Japanese and puppets while trying to exterminate his political opponents. However, the people and anti-Japanese troops in Chinese-liberated areas will not become victims of this sinister plot.

They know that Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh's order is in fact resolutely carrying out the Potsdam declaration "to fight Japan and not to stop fighting until the cessation of resistance," while Chiang Kai-shek's so-called "order" in fact is in contravention to the Potsdam declaration to which he has affixed his signature.

REACTIONARIES' AIM

This comparison is enough to show who is "abiding faithfully by the decision of Allied Nations." The comment by the spokesman of the Kuomintang Ministry of Information and Chiang Kai-shek's "order" are out and out attempts to instigate civil war. Their purpose is to find a pretext, when the domestic and international attention is concentrated on Japan's unconditional surrender, to turn to civil

not to hand over their arms to the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies, saying that they should only be handed over to him.

But the Kuomintang reactionary clique really has been so stupid as to discover the pretext in Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh's order summoning Japanese and puppet troops to surrender and hand up their arms.

Is this an intelligent pretext? No. Such a pretext only testifies that the Kuomintang reactionary clique regards the Japanese and puppets dearer than their own countrymen and their own countrymen more hateful than Japanese and the puppets. It was as plain as daylight that the Chunhua incident was the work of Hu Tsung-nan's troops to attack the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region and instigate civil war, but the Kuomintang reactionary clique said that this was a "rumor offensive" of the Chinese Communist Party.

It was no easy matter for the Kuomintang reactionary clique to get hold of such a pretext as the Chunhua incident, but this was seen through by public opinion at home and abroad. So they now say that the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies should not disarm the Japanese and their puppets.

In the war against Japan the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army have for eight years tasted the bitterness of attacks on two fronts by the Japanese and Chiang Kai-shek. Now that the end of the war is imminent, Chiang Kai-shek is again hinting to the Japanese and ordering his dear puppet troops

not to hand over their arms to the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies, saying that they should only be handed over to him.

What Chiang did not say openly was: "This is so that I can use them to kill Chinese Communists and destroy the peace of China and the world." Are there any doubts that this is what he meant? What result can emerge from asking Japanese to hand over their arms only to Chiang Kai-shek and ordering puppets "to be responsible for maintaining local peace and order?"

CHUNGKING-NANKING TIE

There can only be one result, and this is the merging of Chungking and Nanking cooperation between Chiang Kai-shek and the puppets, and replace cooperation between Japanese and the puppets. Chiang Kai-shek will simply take over the policy started by the Japanese and Wang Ching-wei of "Fight the Communists to reconstruct the country." Puppets used the Chinese national flag to which a yellow pennant with this slogan was added.

Is this, then, not violating the Potsdam declaration? Can there be any doubts that once the war ends the danger of civil war will become a grave reality. (Words missing) appeals to his countrymen of the whole country and the peoples of the Allied nations to rise up together with the people of liberated China and resolutely halt the danger of civil war which endangers world peace.

Unrecognized and not receiving one iota of supply from the Kuomintang Government, anti-Japanese armies of liberated China independently liberated vast territories and over 100,000,000 people, held back 56 percent of the total Japanese troops invading China and 95 percent of the total puppet troops by relying solely on their own efforts and support of the people.

Without these armies it is probable that Chiang would have had to choose between exile or surrender. Truly speaking, in the whole of China only the troops in liberated areas have the right directly to participate in accepting Japanese and puppet surrender. Chiang Kai-shek, whose policy has been to sit aside and watch others fight, and merely wait for victory, really has no right to accept a Japanese and puppet surrender.

We want to announce to our three great Allies, the people of entire China and the world that the Chungking High Command cannot represent the Chinese people and the Chinese troops which really oppose the Japanese. Chinese people demand that anti-Japanese troops in liberated China under Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh have the right to send their representatives directly to participate in accepting a Japanese surrender by the Allies, in military control of Japan and in the coming peace conference. If this demand is not granted the Chinese people will consider it very inappropriate.

Continued Stalling Will Make Chaos of Reconversion

By TRAVIS K. HEDRICK By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Our federal government has based its entire reconversion program as it relates to workers on the positive use of the stalling tactic. We get a lot of chin music from WPB, from the OPA, War Labor Board and Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. But when the echo dies away there's not even a solid shell to remember.

Enough has been demonstrated since V-E Day to permit the charge that it is the Federal government's intent to delay, hesitate, revise and amend its policy and then send it for review and reconsiderations. The idea is that if this can be kept up long enough, the labor market will ease up—and Big Business can get tough and write its own ticket for the postwar period.

Here's an example: The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has the legal, the statutory authority, to force action on a real program. The WPB has the personnel, the program and policies ready. But the OWM will not give WPB the authority to act.

This policy or lack of policy

No V-J Day Restraints On New England GIs

BOSTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—Military personnel in the First Service Command will be under no unusual restrictions either on the day the Japanese surrender is announced or on V-J Day, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles announced today.

Normal passes, leaves and furloughs will continue to be issued at the discretion of post commanders of the First Service Command installations according to Gen. Miles.

makes American industrialists stronger in their dealings with workers while the picture as to wages only emphasizes the fact that business is in control despite an "order" by the OWM to the WLB to act. Public WLB members have been "considering a new policy" since the time of the U. S. offensive in France. They increased their studies considerably after V-E Day. But aside from talk, from inter-office memos, nothing has been done.

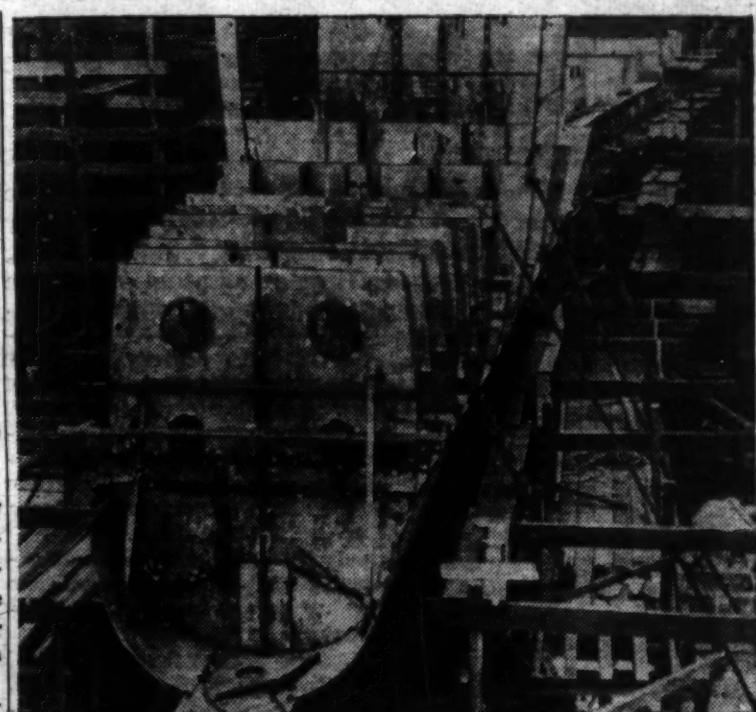
Fearful of postwar inflation, the Administration's policy is slowly but surely setting the stage for the catastrophe of deflation and widespread unemployment. That is the end result of the technique of the studied stall. While the Government hesitates and revises, cutbacks and downgrading are taking their toll and swelling the lists of the jobless.

In Detroit the automobile industry has been given quotas for production this year based on a policy of keeping the manufacturers in the same relative competitive position they held in 1939.

Willow Run, the great mass production bomber plant built by the U. S. and operated by Ford, is closed down and the Army now intends to use this giant facility that cost more than \$100 million as a garage for war-weary bombers.

The need for action is not confined to Detroit. These Government plants are scattered over the land. The problem is vast. Unemployment breaking out first in the major centers is spreading. It means terrific loss in payrolls and unsold goods on the shelves of big and little businessmen.

You can't assure 60 million jobs by revising a tentative memo.



Work has been halted on the carrier Iwo Jima in the Newport News shipbuilding yard. The Navy cancelled the order for the vessel following news of Japanese surrender proposals.

V-J Will Rally Workers for Job Program, Addes Declares

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—"Pearl Harbor was the test of the American people. . . . V-J Day is the test of Congress." This is how George F. Addes, international secretary-treasurer of the UAW-CIO, placed the question when I interviewed him at the International headquarters.

The young, veteran union leader of many battles had returned from a speaking tour. Like everybody else, he was waiting anxiously for tidings of the war's end, but he couldn't hide his apprehension about the immediate future. He expects, he said, at least 6 million unemployed within the first three months after victory.

Addes said Congress hasn't seen anything yet as to how the workers and their families feel about full employment. Within a month or

all, the Murray-Patman full employment bill.

The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, he said, is rapidly becoming "a wage cutting agency." The Commission has taken upon itself to disqualify workers who refuse low-paid jobs. If this situation is allowed to continue, said Addes, "the entire wage level in this area will be depressed."

I asked him whether this situation is widespread. He said that although the Commission refused to give the union the figure of disqualifying persons, the number of such cases, that have come to the union's attention indicates that the "disqualifications are widespread."

Addes cited the irresponsible statement made a few days ago by Eugene Dorner, director of the Commission. Dorner said that "the worker will have to adjust himself to the scale he lived on before the war boom."

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82% Women Aim to Keep Jobs

Most Seek Same Work, State Survey Shows

More than four-fifths of the women in New York state now working want to continue working after the war.

More than four-fifths of the women in New York state now working want to continue working after the war.

Most of those who want to continue working are hoping to remain on their present jobs, or to do the same kind of work elsewhere. Almost all of them, in addition, want to keep on working because of the need to support themselves or members of their families.

This is the postwar job need picture for women reported in a survey made by the Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry and Minimum Wage of the New York State Labor Department, with the cooperation of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, and made public this week by Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi.

The survey, directed by Miss Kate Papert of the State Labor Department, jointly with Miss Ruth Young and Mr. Willard Bliss of the union, was made among women employed in 47 war plants throughout the state, during the fall and winter of 1944-45. Investigators interviewed 1,114 women workers for information on which the report is based.

Of the women interviewed, 45 percent were married, 38 percent were single and the remaining 17 percent were widowed or divorced. The ages of workers interviewed ranged from under 18 to over 60 years.

A great majority of the women workers recognized the right of servicemen's return to their jobs. Among those who want to continue working, at least a fifth were afraid there might not be enough jobs. One out of every five women also believed that they would have to find jobs in lower-paying industries. About one-third felt that, in distribution of jobs, need should be an important consideration.

Of the 1,114 interviewed, 82 percent reported they expect to work, or will need to work, after the war.

"I'll have to work, if I want to eat" . . . "I wouldn't miss a day" . . . "I've nothing to fall back on if I don't have a job"—were typical statements of the women interviewed.

OTHER REASONS *

Only about seven percent wanted to continue working for reasons other than to support themselves or their families. These few gave such reasons as "to provide a better education for the children," "to buy a home," "to pay off debts." A very small number wanted to keep on working because they liked it, or because they wanted the money for "extras."

About one-third (30 percent) of the married women and approximately one-eighth (12 percent) of the single women interviewed said they intended to stop working after the war. This amounted to an average of 18 percent of the whole group. The percentage of upstate women workers intending to quit was somewhat higher—20 percent in Buffalo and Syracuse, one-third in Jamestown and Johnson City; and somewhat lower—about 16 percent—among women in New York City, Schenectady, the Tonawandas, and in Nassau and Westchester counties.

Support for the idea that need should be a consideration in distribution of jobs was greatest among those workers who did not intend to continue. However, less than one-tenth of the women favored giving men first preference for jobs just because they were men. Those who did feel that way offered such arguments as: "Men ought to get jobs first . . . a man's place in life is to be the breadwinner." A few expressed the belief that men should get the preference in any case because "the woman's place is in the home."

About seven percent believed that women with families to care for or homes to tend to should remain at home. Most of these workers were from the smaller communities.

Three-fifths (61 percent) of those interviewed had been employed



RUTH YOUNG

prior to Pearl Harbor; 28 percent were former housewives, and the remaining 11 percent had been students, never before employed. More of the former housewives were working in upstate war plants (about one-third of those queried) than in New York City (approximately one-fifth of the war workers interviewed).

Almost half of those who had been employed before the war had worked in factories; 20 percent of them in sewing occupations, 11 percent in the boot and shoe industry, others working on paper boxes, textiles and food. Those former factory workers who had been employed in metals and machinery industries had been concentrated, for the most part, in the simple operations of assembling or inspection—far removed from their current war production work.

About one-fifth of those interviewed had been white collar workers, office and salespeople. Another 15 percent of the women workers had been engaged previously in the service industries; and slightly more than a tenth (11 percent) had been domestic workers.

WANT TO KEEP JOBS

Five out of every six women who expect to continue working hoped to remain on their present jobs, or to do the same kind of work elsewhere. The good pay was one reason. Another was that the present jobs were more interesting than the old ones.

About 16 percent of the women hoped to change to other work. Some of these had specialized training; office work, professional or semi-professional jobs were the changes desired. A few of the women felt that their present jobs were too heavy or too dangerous.



Women workers in an aircraft plant. Most of them want to work after the war.

The majority of them, however, were not only eager to continue using their new skills but proud of their development of them. "Women are showing what they can do" was a frequent theme. Many workers quickly cited the discovery made during the war, that on some jobs requiring nimble fingers and delicate touch, women have proven more efficient than men. Others frankly declared that before the war they had worked at lower-paying jobs because they thought they couldn't do any better. The comment of one girl working as a vital inspector and reading blueprints—"Now that I have the job, I appreciate it"—is typical.

REASONS FOR WORKING

Most pressing reason for most of the women hoping to continue working in the same or just-as-good jobs was economic. The majority of these women were working and hoped to continue work not only to earn their own living, but also to provide financial support for parents, ill husbands, unemployable brothers and sisters, or dependent children.

Many married women, whose husbands were in the armed forces, had been working before the war and didn't think postwar conditions would change enough to permit them to quit. Others had to

continue working because their husbands weren't coming back—or were returning unable to earn enough to support the family. A number of women were carrying burdens of family support which did not stem from the war; husbands too ill to work or whose earnings were inadequate to meet the family needs. About 70 percent of all the married women workers interviewed indicated they planned to keep on working.

Nine out of every ten single women said they intended to work after the war. Two-fifths of them had to support only themselves and almost three-fifths had to provide financial help for others as well. The independents were mainly parents, but brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces were also included in some cases. In many cases where the single woman was living with her family, her earnings were the main source of support. Almost half (44 percent) of the single women, working and living alone, were contributing to the support of others.

Widowed and divorced working women, with few exceptions, were supporting themselves and families, and expect to continue doing so after the war. Almost half of them had children under 16 years of age.

AFL Outlines Security Program for Veterans

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor yesterday outlined a program to speed integration of returning veterans into civilian life.

It called upon all AFL labor councils to set up special committees to aid veterans obtain jobs.

All affiliated national and international unions were urged to make agreements with employers providing for training and employment of veterans on a fair and equitable basis.

The policy of the AFL, it was pointed out, will be to grant veterans accumulated seniority, just as though they had remained in their jobs so that veterans are not penalized for time they spent defending their country.

The AFL will back legislation

granting ex-soldiers full opportunities for education and training, for assistance in buying homes or starting business.

"This program," said the council, "together with action already taken by most affiliated unions to admit servicemen into membership without payment of initiation fees, to keep former members in good standing without payment of dues during their absence and to protect their job security, offers a square deal to veterans."

If the government and private industry do their job in reconstruction and expanding production, America will be able to recover from the war's ordeal with a minimum of delay and hardship, said the

Mass Firings Due in Jersey On V-J Day

About 160,000 New Jersey workers will be laid off within a week after V-J Day, the State Department of Economic Development said yesterday.

The survey predicted that an additional 80,000 would lose their jobs within three months after the end of the war.

The 160,000 figure for V-J Day unemployment is vastly underestimated. The firing of workers in shipyards and other war centers will immediately cause workers in other industries to be fired.

Blast Brings \$400,000 Suit

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14 (UP)—A Pittsburgh manufacturer was sued for \$400,000 damages today by the administrators for the estates of four Cleveland men killed in a gas explosion in Cleveland last year.

The Pittsburgh-Des Moines Co., whose plant is situated on Neville Island, near Pittsburgh, was accused of being negligent in the constructing and testing of gas storage tanks it sold to the East Ohio Gas Co. in Cleveland.

Damages of \$100,000 was asked for each of the following persons:

James M. McIntyre, Patrick J. Moran, John E. Johnson, and Lawrence J. Timony, all of Cleveland.

India Troops Drive Ahead in Burma

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14 (UP)—British Indian troops, pursuing Japanese forces retreating along the Key West-East Highway in lower Burma, have reached a point 35 miles east of Toungoo, Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten's communique announced today.

The Indian fighting men occupied a small village without opposition.

Fighting raged sporadically up and down the banks of the lower Sittang River, the communique reported. Spitfires closely supported British ground action, shooting up enemy gun positions and troop concentrations.

In the Penwegon area, 114 rail miles northeast of Rangoon, British forces pushed through enemy-infested jungles and killed or wounded a number of stubbornly resisting Japanese trapped along the Sittang.

Find Headless Body Near Epsom Track

EPSOM, England, Aug. 14 (UP)—The headless body of a woman was found today on a vacant lot near the famous Epsom race course. Police estimated that the woman, who was about 40, had been dead about six weeks.

We salute the Armed Forces of the United Nations on their great victory . . .

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8 WEST 47TH ST.

Izvestia Tells Why Soviet Union Entered Struggle Against Japan

Following is an editorial from *Izvestia*, Soviet government newspaper, on Aug. 9 commenting on the declaration of war against Japan:

People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov on behalf of the Soviet Government made the declaration to the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow that from August 9 the Soviet Union will consider herself at war with Japan.

The declaration of the Soviet Government was not unexpected. After the defeat and surrender of Hitlerite Germany, Japan was the only great power which still stands for the continuation of the war.

In the course of a number of years Japan has been pursuing an aggressive predatory policy. Being in alliance with Hitlerite Germany and taking advantage of Hitlerite aggression in Europe, on the night of December 8, 1941, the Japanese imperialists treacherously attacked the United States of America and Great Britain. Taking advantage of a temporary superiority of forces, Japan seized vast territories in Eastern Asia, occupied a considerable part of China, French Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines.

In accordance with the military-political alliance concluded between Hitlerite Germany and Japan, Japanese imperialists set themselves the task of taking full control over and enslaving the peoples of the Eastern Asiatic countries, using as a cover the slogan of the establishment of a so-called "New Order."

THE "NEW ORDER"

The Japanese "New Order" in Eastern Asia which bore the flowery name of "Eastern Asiatic Sphere of Co-Prosperity" was essentially the same as the Hitlerite "New Order" in Europe.

No matter what phrases were used to mask the brazenly predatory bandit essence of the Japanese "New Order," it represented the institution of a hegemony of Japanese imperialists over Asia.

The adventurous nature of the Japanese plans has been objectively revealed by the entire course of the war in the Pacific. Japan lacked the real means to retain her conquests. Just as the Hitlerite strategists who came out with delirious plans for the establishment of German world domination went bankrupt in the course of the war, so the Japanese militarists displayed their complete insolvency.

By their joint efforts the United States of America, Great Britain and China not only checked Japanese expansion but swung into the counter-offensive themselves and inflicted serious defeats on Japan.



How the entry of the Soviet Union into the war appeared to the Japanese. A huge Red Army pincers threatened Manchuria from all sides. Across the Sea of Japan the enemy saw Vladivostok as a new base for air operations against the home islands.

The offensive operations of the Allied Anglo-American forces against Japan whose scope increases daily bear witness to the total lack of any prospect for success of the predatory plans of the Japanese militarists.

JAPAN ISOLATED

After the rout of Hitlerite Germany, Japan lost her ally in Europe and found herself in complete political and military isolation. Despite all this the Japanese ruling circles stubbornly insist on the continuation of a senseless war.

On July 26 the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China addressed Japan with a demand for the unconditional surrender of the Japanese armed forces. Despite the categoric warning of the three Allied Governments, the Japanese government rejected the demand of unconditional surrender.

"Thus," says the declaration of the Soviet Government, "the proposal made by the Japanese government to the Soviet Union for mediation in the Far East has lost all foundation."

The refusal of the Japanese imperialists to cease resistance plainly indicates their intention to drag out the war by every means. Considering this, the Allies proposed that the Soviet Government join the war against Japanese aggression.

The Soviet Union's entry into the war against Japan draws nearer

the termination of the war, will reduce the number of victims and facilitate the earliest restoration of general peace.

TO SPEED PEACE

True to its duty to its Allies, the Soviet Government accepted the Allies' proposal. It joined the demand of the Allied powers of July 26 for Japan's unconditional surrender. This course of the Soviet Government is the only means capable of bringing peace nearer.

The lessons of the past show that imperialist conquests and colonial plunder form the basis of the Japanese policy. On more than one occasion Japanese militarists have demonstrated not only their adventurous nature, but also their treachery and contempt for existing international obligations and treaties. Suffice it to recall the history of wars unleashed by Japan in the course of the last 50 years to realize how cheap are Japanese statements of pacifism, and how little regard Japan displayed for international law and custom.

Japan's perfidious attack on China in 1894; the treacherous assault of the Japanese samurai on Russia in 1904; their bandit intervention against the Soviet people in 1918 (accompanied by knavish pretexts to "justify" their action) are repeated in the current equally treacherous acts of aggression.

Japan long since has won her reputation for being a militaristic and

aggressive power. Stalin credited the temporary successes of imperialistic Japan in the initial phase of the war in the Pacific to the fact that Japan as an aggressor nation was much better prepared for war than her adversaries.

Indeed Japan has been preparing for war long and persistently. Tempted by the example of the Hitlerite robber gangs, she conceived the dream of creating a "great" colonial empire by force of arms under the banner of the fascist "New Order."

BROKE NEUTRALITY

It is well known that in April, 1941, Japan concluded a neutrality pact with the Soviet Union. But after Hitlerite Germany's treacherous attack on the USSR, Japan, instead of observing the treaty of neutrality, continued by every means to consolidate her military and political alliance with Hitlerite Germany and to render support to the German-fascist gangsters.

Japan as Germany's ally helped the latter in her war against the USSR. This compelled the Soviet Government to denounce the neutrality pact which had already lost its meaning.

Japan failed to heed the serious warning contained in the act of denunciation by the Soviet Union of the treaty of neutrality. Even now, after the collapse of Hitlerite Germany, faced with the fiasco of their adventurous plans and calculations, the Japanese imperialists stubbornly drag out the war.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, as well as all freedom-loving nations of the world, can no longer tolerate the situation in which Japanese fascist militarists obstinately condemn the countries of Eastern Asia to the horrors and destruction of war.

The interests of all humanity demand that the last center of war which continues to function in the Far East be extinguished as soon as possible. The Soviet Union's entry into the war against Japanese aggression is not only an expression of its faithfulness to its obligations to the Allies, but also an expression of concern for the earliest termination of the war and the restoration of general peace.

The Soviet people without exception will warmly support their Government in its wise decision to declare a state of war with Japan in order to insure the earliest termination of the war and the transition to peaceful labor for the peoples of the whole world.

Nylons, Radios, Other Goods Coming Back

V-J Day will bring many scarce items back on the market again, a United Press survey showed yesterday. Home front bans will be eased considerably and many commodities taken off the ration list.

Gasoline rationing will be eased and tires will become much more plentiful with tire-rationing slated to end in several months. Shoe rationing may end by the end of year, perhaps sooner.

On the food front, OPA officials say some rationing may cease, but it is pointed out that V-J Day can have no marked effect on the over-all food supply. Relief and military needs must still be met, and this year's crop is still a question mark.

But women can look forward to nylon hose, and one official pointed out that nylon now going into one 125-foot two-rope one inch in diameter would be enough for 10,000 pairs.

MORE CLOTHES

All types of clothing, including men's shorts, dresses and underwear, girdles, and children's apparel will be easier to find in stores within a month. Supplies of cotton and rayon garments will be substantially increased in three months, woolens in four months, and both will be plentiful by Jan. 1.

The outlook on other items is:

Fuel oil—Shortages would soon be over, and while some restrictions might be retained, rationing will be relaxed before winter.

Automobiles—Rationing will continue only long enough to assure that essential motorists get new cars from the 250,000 scheduled to be made in 1945.

Radios—2,500,000 will be produced by the end of the year, and they will be ready for civilians by Christmas.

Sewing machines, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and alarm clocks—Will be in the stores in small quantities this fall, and alarm clocks will be plentiful a month or two later. Electric irons, ranges, baby carriages, beds, mattresses, and springs will be produced on a fairly large scale by the end of the year.

Razors, razor blades, and automobile batteries—Now made in sufficient quantities to meet demand, and little or no reconversion required.

The food picture—Sugar will remain scarce and rationing may continue for two years. Considerably more beef next year is in prospect and an early though slight increase in Pork. Butter and other dairy products will remain at about present levels. Fats and oils will fluctuate with the general meat picture. Canned goods, some of which have already been removed from the ration list or dropped to low-point levels while others retained high values, will probably not be noticeably affected for some time.

Films and incandescent lamps—Now being produced at capacity levels, and will be immediately available for civilians in plentiful supply as soon as military demands cease.

Enamelware, cutlery and flatware, and galvanized pans and pails—Production now tagged for military use will, if channeled to civilians, greatly increase supplies.

Travel—No "immediate relaxation" of bans but a gradual step-by-step lifting of curtailments with restrictions on sports probably first to go. An Office of Defense Transportation spokesman said the agreements limiting baseball and football travel are "voluntary" and would thus be eliminated before limitation orders are revoked.

The ban on conventions, group travel and activities of travel agencies and on pullman travel will be eliminated gradually, but it is "too soon to predict" when. Everything depends on the entire freight and passenger transportation picture.

President Truman has requested the War Production Board to make a vigorous drive to expand production of materials, whose scarcity limits manufacture of civilian goods.

Soviet Blow at Japan Mapped at Yalta

By ADAM LAPIN

Soviet participation in the Pacific war was the final staggering blow that assured the surrender of the Japanese government. When the highly trained and perfectly equipped

had been informed of our new weapon."

As a matter of fact, official sources make it clear that a definite Soviet commitment to enter the war approximately three months after the defeat of Germany was made at Yalta in February, 1945. It has also been reported that an understanding on the Pacific war reached as early as the Crimea conference in December, 1943.

Continued U. S. shipments of Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union after V-E day gave further evidence that joint decisions on the Pacific had been made well in advance.

A United Press story from Chinkiang on Aug. 9 said that in disclosing operations of U. S. trained Chinese paratroops before the Red Army attack Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. commander in China, declared that "the cooperation of American forces in China

with Russia has been as close for months as it has been with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's southeast Asia command."

BLOCK JAPANESE

Reporting that the paratroop attacks were designed to prevent Japanese forces in South China from reinforcing the Manchurian garrison, the UP added:

"The liaison between Americans and Russians to accomplish this purpose is the closest in their history, Wedemeyer said. The Russians informed the Americans completely of their tactic plans before they jumped off across the Siberian-Manchurian border."

Soviet aid in the struggle against Japanese imperialism had, of course, been a factor for years before formal entry into the war.

In his message to Soviet Premier Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said:

"In the early stages of our war of resistance, the Soviet Union was the first country to give us not only its moral support, but

offered invaluable material assistance for which the Chinese people were most grateful."

TIED DOWN FOE

Even when the Soviet Union was being hardest pressed by Germany and was bearing practically alone the entire brunt of the European war, it maintained intact its Far Eastern armies at the Manchurian border.

Thus at all times the Soviet Union immobilized something like 750,000 of the best Japanese troops and thus performed an invaluable service to the United States and Great Britain.

From the beginning the Soviet Union believed that the European and Pacific wars were in reality one, and this was made clear by former Soviet Ambassador in the U. S. Litvinov shortly after Pearl Harbor.

The only question was determining the over-all strategy which would defeat both Germany and Japan in shortest order. This was done by the Big Three, and the results speak for themselves.

Truman made it clear that the Soviet decision came "before she

Remember These Heroes? They Helped Speed V-J Day

By BILL MARDI

It's over.

The horrible war that had to be fought and won—if good people everywhere were to smile again.

And if there's unbridled joy to-day in Canton, Melbourne, London, Nebraska and Sevastopol—it's due to the little guys . . . the weary doughfoot . . . the flier with blood-shot eyes . . . the quick-punching Marine . . . ordinary men all.

Suppose we recall, on this day of final victory, just some of the American soldiers whose heroic actions made V-E and V-J day possible. But as we quickly review the list, let's remember they're only typical of the millions of names that never got into the papers—not because they were any the less heroic, but only because there are so many of them.

The name of Major Linn M. Parish isn't too familiar. It couldn't be, for he was one of the many secret agents who've given their lives in this war. In September of 1943, this California engineer parachuted onto the rugged Bosnian terrain. He joined Marshal Tito, and then formulated plans to aid Allied fliers shot down over Yugoslavia.

Parish surveyed for suitable landing strips—so that crippled planes would come down in friendly territory. He smuggled "escape maps" back into Allied hands. For 12 months, Parish outgued the Nazis. On one of his surveying flights, his plane crashed and this unsung secret agent died immediately.

OFF FORMOSA

How about Capt. Dixie Kiefer, Navy veteran whose body was pierced by 65 shrapnel pieces during the famous sea-battle off Formosa? "There's no heroes among us brass hats," the battle-scarred captain said. "The heroes are the sailors, the greenhorn sailors and—the Secretary of the Navy wants this emphasized—the colored messboys and stewards."

Private Al Schmid—a 23-year old Philadelphian who symbolizes the dauntless spirit of our fighting Marines who so systematically took back island by island, the stolen loot of the Japanese bandits. Schmid and his three-man squad killed over 200 Japanese in a Solomons battle. When his two buddies were knocked out of action, Schmid manned a machine-gun alone until he collapsed from shock and loss of blood. He came home to Philadelphia blinded—but nevertheless a far-seeing spokesman for racial equality and progressive legislation.

IN BUCHENWALD

Listen to the inspiring story of slim, wiry Leo Rosskam. Because he was a Jew, Rosskam found himself behind the barbed wire of Buchenwald during Hitler's reign. He managed to escape to America, and soon after, joined the United States Army. Since then, the 27-year old refugee has become a legend to his comrades on Okinawa. Just one example tells you why: A buddy of his was shot down directly before a Japanese machine-gun pillbox. Rosskam dashed in under cover of a flame-thrower, and carried the hurt Yank back to safety. Rosskam's way of repaying Hitler and the Japanese fascists for their Buchenwalds and San Tomas.

No-one can ever say enough for the Air Corps. The full story of what went into the making of communiques that read "mission successfully completed"—can never be depicted in words. Everybody knows of the Don Gentiles, Dick Bongs and Frank Gabrewski—but how about the units of a bomber team?

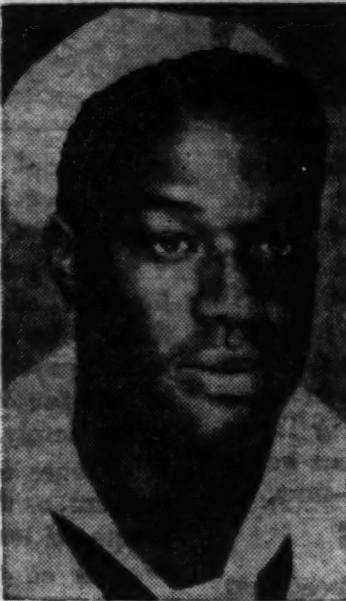
Sergeant Raymond Allen, of Penns Grove, N. J., pulled a little stunt over France that his crew-mates will never forget. On a run over Epinal, France, the 21-year old radioman noticed the arming wire and fuse coming out of a bomb at the bottom of the bay. Allen grabbed a portable oxygen bottle and hung



HERMAN BOTTCHER



COLIN KELLY



DORIE MILLER



BOB THOMPSON

head down in the bomb-bay with his legs entwined in the catwalks and held the spinning vane. For nine minutes, risking having his arms mangled or being thrown headlong from the plane, Sergeant Allen maintained his grip over the open doors until all the bombs were released.

These are just a handful of names

that come to mind on this great day of complete victory. Anybody could remember so many more—Bottcher, Bob Thompson, Meyer Levin, Colin Kelly, Dorie Miller and Maurice Rose. Still the list would be incomplete. How can you name the millions who make up the free Allied armies of the world?

But to them all—we owe an unpayable debt.

Blows That Broke Japanese Navy

By United Press

America answered Japan's challenge at Pearl Harbor with a pledge of all its strength and all its resources—a pledge to deal the Japanese blow after blow on land, sea and in the air until victory.

But as the first months went by, the story was only one of defeat. Pearl Harbor, Bataan, Corregidor, Wake Island, the Battle of the Java Sea.

America was fighting, but losing. We raced for half a year before reaching the starting line.

Then we were off. First came the Battle of the Coral Sea, then Midway, Guadalcanal, Saipan, the Philippines. Japan was being set up for the knockout blow.

JAVA SEA

The first major naval battle was the fatal clash in the Java Sea. It was Feb. 27, 1942. Pearl Harbor still was an open wound. Thirteen Allied warships went into battle against 99 Japanese vessels.

The 13 American, Australian, Dutch and British vessels made up our so-called Asiatic Fleet. In the three-day holocaust which followed, our Asiatic Fleet was sunk. One thousand Americans died.

It was our most serious naval defeat since Pearl Harbor. But when the full story was told later, America was proud. The Asiatic Fleet's mission was revealed to have been to delay the enemy as long as possible.

It fulfilled that mission, sinking at least one Japanese cruiser and one destroyer before its last mast dipped below the waves.

Nine more weeks dragged by, weeks of darkness and defeat. Then, on Friday morning, May the 8th, Americans received their first great good news of the war.

CORAL SEA

Their fleet had struck back in the Battle of the Coral Sea. When the full reports were in weeks later, America realized that it at last was on the way toward victory. The Japanese lost 15 ships sunk, including a new aircraft carrier, and 20 ships damaged.

And the Japanese also lost their best chance to invade Australia.

Our losses were the famed aircraft carrier Lexington, one destroyer and one naval tanker.

A month of silence followed while our Navy built up to its next great

battle—the Battle of Midway.

On the morning of June the third, naval patrol planes on a routine scouting flight saw a strong force of enemy warships about 700 miles off Midway Island heading east.

American air power in the Pacific still was painfully limited, but nine Flying Fortresses were dispatched to intercept the Japanese fleet units. Our warships and other planes followed when available. And in the next two days, 10 Japanese ships went to the bottom, including four aircraft carriers.

In addition, the enemy had eight other ships damaged and 275 planes destroyed. Some 10,000 Japanese were killed.

Our losses in the sea battle which saved Hawaii from invasion were one carrier and one destroyer.

GUADALCANAL

The next real showdown came at Guadalcanal.

From Aug. 8, 1942, through the six months of the Guadalcanal campaign, the Japanese forfeited 64 ships, including two battleships sunk. Our losses were half those of the Japanese.

In one three-day battle of the Solomons campaign, American fleet units pulled one of the most daring raids in naval annals. Several American cruisers, locating a Japanese armada split in two lines, raced in between the enemy vessels, firing full blast at both columns.

Night was falling rapidly, and it was raining hard. Under cover of the rain and dusk, the Americans plowed clear through the Japanese column.

BISMARCK SEA

On March 2, 1943—Another Japanese invasion fleet was pounded upon and destroyed—this time by airpower alone in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea. General MacArthur announced that American planes had scored a "complete victory" over the enemy fleet units consisting of 22 vessels, including ten warships. It was the greatest victory ever scored by planes against ships.

The Japanese were defeated so thoroughly during the Guadalcanal and Bismarck Sea battles that it was more than a year before large enemy fleet units again came out of hiding.

Then, on June 19, 1944, off the Philippines the Japanese lost 14 warships sunk or damaged and 373 planes. We didn't lose a single ship. But another great battle was in the making.

PHILIPPINES

On Oct. 23, 1944, our Third and Seventh Fleets were on the prowl off the Philippines.

The second battle of the Philippines began when American submarines located major Japanese fleet units in the China Sea two days before the actual clash between ships. The underseas craft kept our Third informed on the course of the enemy vessels.

The Japanese task force—consisting of about 60 ships—steamed on down from the China Sea, through Suragai Strait and into the trap. Fifty-eight of the vessels were sunk or damaged in the battle that followed. The enemy ships blasted to the bottom included two battle-wagons, six cruisers, four carriers and at least 10 destroyers. Seven other battleships were damaged. Only one or two destroyers escaped. We lost six ships and ten planes.

The second battle of the Philippines was rated by the Navy as one of the most decisive of modern times.

The Japanese fleet never showed up again. It was blasted to pieces in its home harbors by American airpower in the final weeks of the war.

15,000 U. S. Prisoners in Japan

By FRANK W. HEWLETT

Japan's surrender will end the prison suffering of thousands of American soldiers, sailors and marines headed by Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

The suggestion has been made by some observers that the Japanese could evidence their good faith in surrender negotiations by producing Gen. Wainwright and returning him to the Americans forthwith.

The Japanese should have about 15,000 Americans in their prisoner of war camps, but only time will tell how many survived more than three years of mistreatment.

The Japanese took the great majority of their American prisoners in the Philippines early in 1942. They also captured Americans on Wake and Guam, and a Texas National Guard regiment in Java.

Latest reports from Japan indicated that Gen. Wainwright was in Manchuria with other high-ranking American and British officers.

POPULAR GENERAL

Wainwright, as commander of Corps No. 1 on Bataan and later as Gen. MacArthur's successor in command of the Philippines, became one of America's favorite generals.

This correspondent lived for months at Gen. Wainwright's jungle headquarters at Bataan. It was on Wainwright's orders that I flew from Corregidor to Mindanao Island after the fall of Bataan.

On more than one occasion, Wainwright told me his ambition was to command the American army of occupation in Japan. He believed he could treat the Japanese firmly but fairly and erase the military influence from their lives.

"I am just a field soldier and don't ever expect to be a big shot like Gen. MacArthur," Wainwright said. "But I do think I could handle the army of occupation. I did that work after the last war in Germany. After a few years in Japan, I want to retire and settle down with Mrs. Wainwright and my horses."

Those who served with Gen. Wainwright have fond recollections of his personality. He was like a father to his aides, Lt. Col. John Pugh, Maj. Tom Dooley and his orderly, Sgt. Carroll.

I have never written about Wainwright's "ambition" because it might have resulted in Japanese reprisals. But even during the height of the Bataan campaign the general was quietly "picking his aides" and adding Japanese words to his vocabulary.

The Japanese announced on Feb. 9 last that Gen. Wainwright and 176

other American Army and Navy personnel had been transferred from Formosa to Mukden, Manchuria. With Wainwright were five major generals and 12 brigadier generals. "The Japanese radio reported in June, 1942, that 25,000 American soldiers, sailors and marines had been captured. In addition, the enemy claimed 64,000 British troops captured (including Australians and Canadians) and 24,000 Dutch.

Approximately 1,200 American military prisoners were liberated by Gen. MacArthur's forces in the Philippines last January and February. The remainder of the men of Bataan and Corregidor had died in prison or been shipped to Formosa, Manchuria, or Japan proper.

Three Japanese ships carrying American prisoners are known to have been sunk by American planes or submarines. The death toll was heavy but complete casualty lists have not yet been received. The Japanese radio has reported in addition that some American prisoners have been killed in recent B-29 raids on the Japanese main islands.

The greatest number of American deaths, however, are believed to have resulted from starvation, sickness and exposure. Of more than 10,000 American prisoners whom the Japanese shipped out of the Philippines last year, all were undernourished and poorly clothed.

The Japanese fleet never showed up again. It was blasted to pieces in its home harbors by American airpower in the final weeks of the war.

Our Great Victory--and New Problems Ahead

An Editorial

THE common people of the world are at last celebrating the final battle in the historic triumph over fascism. The most terrible enemy of civilization—the monsters of German and Japanese fascism—have been brought to the dust, after years of the most difficult battles in the air, on all the seas, on the continents of Europe and Asia.

The way has been cleared for the rapid, forward movement of the entire human race into a period of prolonged peace and democratic advance—provided the United Nations maintain and deepen their unity in peace as in war. Never has any previous century had such a great perspective.

- Our people are knit closer by the meaning of this great day, which is felt in every home, every shop, every farm.

- We greet our great soldiers and sailors and airmen, the best sons of our nation. We remember our men who made the supreme sacrifice.

- We greet our Allied peoples, especially those who consistently fought, despite sabotage, in northern and central China.

- We greet our brother peoples of Great Britain, of liberated Europe, of Australia. We greet our modest allies of India, southeastern Asia and the Philippines. They too fought the enemy as best they could and must share in the victory by their complete national liberation.

- Above all, we greet the peoples of the Socialist Soviet Union. They surely bore the brunt of the fiercest fighting. In Asia as well as Europe, they fought one war together with us for common victory. They gave the world the finest examples of courage, of miraculous feats of production which their Socialist system made possible. How true it is, as Stalin predicted, that the Soviet Union's defense merged with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America—and now Asia—for independence and democratic liberties.

BIG THREE UNITY

It was the great coalition of the United Nations, led by the Big Three, which brought victory. The platform of this coalition, forged at Teheran and Crimea, has again been expressed in the Potsdam declaration. The determination to work together must be realized by deeds; the destruction of Japan's fascist imperialism must be carried forth in practice along the same lines as provided for Germany.

Whatever the fate of Hirohito, the war criminal, which the Japanese people must decide themselves, the emperor system must not become an obstacle to the eradication of fascism in Asia, or to the democratic revival inside Japan which the Potsdam terms foresaw.

It was the resistance movements of Europe, northern China and the Philippines which helped bring victory. In most cases, these movements in Europe have been integrated in the new governments, and they must be assisted with food and fuel, and every means of economic recovery. All attempts to undermine them must be smashed. And the new democracy of Europe is yet to be extended to Greece and to Spain; to the peoples of these countries we have a foremost and immediate obligation.

The same opportunities for democracy must be opened in the Philippines, while in China, the Kuomintang attempt to provoke civil war must be smashed. The United States must immediately abandon support of all those Chungking fascist dictators who plan a criminal epilogue to the great defeat of Japan. The State Department's plans for a reactionary China must be halted, and all officials responsible for it removed.

It was the labor movements of the world which produced the weapons of war and provided the mass of the armies. It was labor which maintained discipline and gave leadership in each nation. It is



upon the peoples that the victory of nations rests. Upon our own people, especially our still-divided labor movement, rests the heaviest responsibility. Humanity expects of American labor now the greatest political vigilance and leadership, the sharpest battle with American reaction in order to deepen the unity of the Big Three and guarantee that the human needs of reconversion will be met—now.

UNPREPARED FOR PEACE

The brutal truth must be faced that our government and big business leaders have left the American people unprepared for the immediate problems of the peace. Despite all the big talk about planning reconversion, the dislocations are greater today than anyone imagined.

The victory which was made possible by the common people is in danger of being transformed by government laxity and big business scheming into a bitter disappointment for millions of workers, veterans, farmers, small business people.

We are in the crisis of the peace. We must meet the emergency as though it were the day of Pearl Harbor.

The reactionary industrialists know just what they want—to create a vast army of unemployed, to squeeze the savings of the common people, to enrich themselves in the reconversion period and build up funds for smashing the labor movement. They plan to set veteran against worker, to provoke and aggravate "racial" frictions.

That is the blunt truth, which every worker feels. And instead of meeting this challenge, Congress is still away and the administration is still fumbling. All the past delays, which the labor movement criticized for half a year, are now intensifying each hour the possibilities of another Hoover crash.

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Labor must rise to this emergency as to the war itself.

- Not only should Congress return immediately, but its first order of business must be to provide relief to the

millions of workers who have been asked to celebrate V-J Day with dismissal slips.

- Funds allocated for the war must be switched to help keep workers at their jobs or provide adequate dismissal pay. Unemployment insurance of \$25 for 26 weeks must be provided immediately.

- Wages must be increased by 20 percent, as the entire labor movement proposed long ago.

- All controls necessary to speed more employment and to aid small business should be maintained. Price controls must be kept and enforced.

- The permanent FEPC should be passed. And as part of a longer range planning for civilian production, the Murray full employment bill should be voted into law.

- All the postwar plans of the state legislatures and municipalities should go into effect now.

For all this, the President still has emergency powers, and he must face up to the situation the way Roosevelt met the crisis of 1932.

To give the President support and guidance, the labor movement must unite its own ranks. Unity of action of the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods is now crucial and should spur the earliest possible organic unity of the American labor movement.

Unity of all anti-fascists and progressives, together with American Communists is now more than ever essential. Their contribution to victory has been second to none.

All this is essential not only for labor's sake. The nation cannot prosper unless the trade unions are strengthened, unless the great mass of working people are provided with jobs, with relief, with security.

Here lies the way to realize freedom from fear and freedom from want—the essential objectives for which the people gave their sons and fathers, their energy, their patriotism.

Only in this way of averting crisis, can America begin to discharge its own responsibility for the welfare of the United Nations world.

Daily Worker

President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Balin

RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Foreign)	8 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$3.75	\$2.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	2.75	10.00
THE WORKER	1.50	1.50	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	8 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.50	3.00	12.00
THE WORKER	1.50	1.50	2.00

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Guarded Atom Experts from Enemy Assassins

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Aug. 14 (UP).—There was "a planned attempt" at espionage during America's development of the atomic bomb, but it was thwarted by military counter-espionage, the War Department announced today.

The research was dependent upon a relatively few scientists scattered about the country, and the Army's counter-espionage reckoned with the possibility of one or more of them being assassinated by desperate enemy agents. The scientists were surrounded by bodyguards. Their identities, whereabouts and movements were kept secret.

The announcement in regard to espionage said only: "All attempts to obtain vital information were thwarted." Army officers, extending that statement slightly, said espionage attempts hadn't been limited to this 59,000-acre government reservation.

Counter-espionage agents assigned here formed the nucleus of the elaborate organization which was so successful in protecting the secret that the Nazis believed at the time they surrendered that the Allies had not progressed in atomic knowledge beyond the early research stage, the announcement said.

Carrier Lexington Back On the Road to Tokyo

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UP).—The U. S. aircraft carrier Lexington, after overhaul and repairs in the Puget Sound, Wash., navy yard, is back on the road to Tokyo.

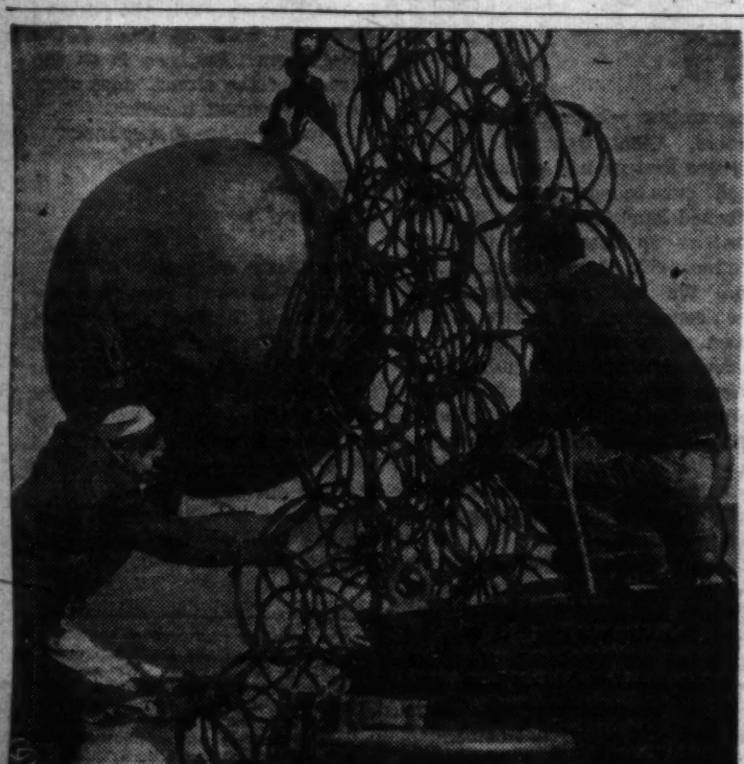
The Navy disclosed tonight that the 27,000-ton carrier had heaped destruction on the enemy during one of the longest combat missions of the war. She was credited with destroying 826 Japanese planes and destroying or damaging some 900,000 tons of enemy shipping.

The toll was rung up at the cost of minor damage and 50 men killed, 120 wounded and sixty missing. The carrier was hit twice in enemy air attacks—once by an aerial torpedo and again by a suicide plane—and missed by inches being destroyed in a third assault.

The Navy said the Lexington, launched on Sept. 26, 1942, and commissioned Feb. 17, 1943, participated in 90 percent of the major carrier actions of the Pacific war. It took part in 30 attacks, including two fleet engagements, seven amphibious troop landings, and numerous air strikes.

On her last mission, the Lexington sailed within 68 miles of Tokyo. She also was repainted. She had never been camouflaged, which prompted Tokyo radio to dub her the "blue Ghost."

Capt. Thomas H. Robbins, of Washington, D. C., took over command of the ship on Jan. 30. As he put it, the ship has put to sea again "taut, tenacious and titivated."



A net to catch Japanese submarines and torpedoes being repaired by workers at the Norfolk, Va., naval base. These nets are used in captured Pacific harbors.

Charges Pennsy RR Barred Use Of Air Conditioned Trains for GIs

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 14 (UP).—The United Railroad Workers of America (CIO) charged today that the Pennsylvania Railroad had been operating its troop trains without air-conditioning units for more than a year to provide air-conditioned cars for civilians.

National union director A. B. Martin said an order to disconnect air-conditioning equipment of the company's troop trains was issued in 1944 by J. E. Brower, Pennsylvania Railroad master mechanic at Fort Wayne, Ind.

"There have been instances of hospital

coaches on the Pennsylvania Railroad which were not air-conditioned," Martin said.

"This amazing railroad order to various operating officials along the lines of PRR is one of the most astounding orders since the war began, placing American servicemen in a separate category from civilians who can pay fancy prices for air-conditioning," he said.

Martin said the order stipulated that air-conditioning units were to be entirely disconnected in cars in which railroad windows could be opened. He said the order was sent to railroad officials at Fort Wayne, Crestline, O., and Grand Rapids, Mich.



Three soldier experts track a speeding plane for anti-aircraft guns or searchlights. They have their eyes fixed on the oscilloscope screens in a demonstration test.

Army and Navy Reveal Secret Story of Radar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—The Army and Navy tonight unfolded the long-secret story of radar, second only to the atomic bomb as the war's most revolutionary scientific development.

Radar is an amazing "seeing eye" electronic device which enables fighting men to track down, chart and destroy a target they never see.

It turned the tide in the battle of Britain, helped win the long struggle against German submarines, made possible the precision blasting of German industry and helped U.S. ships and planes drive the Japanese navy from the seas.

"Here, in principle, is the way radar works:

Unlike other communications, the transmitter and receiver are located at the same place. The transmitter sends out intense bursts of energy called pulses. They may be only one-millionth of a second in duration. During the interval between pulses, the receiver is receiving "echoes" which a pulse produces when it contacts a nearby object.

Echoes from the nearest objects form soon after the pulse is sent. Those farther away give later returns. The interval between the transmission of the pulse and the reception of its echo measures the distance of the object—ship, plane, mountain or building.

DETERMINING DIRECTION

Direction of the target is determined by a rotating antenna which sends out pulses in a narrow beam, like a searchlight. When the antenna is pointed toward the target, a "pip," or direction indicator, is flashed back. The strongest pip is returned when the antenna is beamed directly at the target. The bearing of the antenna then is used to point a gun, to set the course of a bomber, to direct a fighter plane, or for innumerable other uses.

The reflected radio pulses are

recorded on a "scope," a cathode ray screen similar to that used in television. One of the most ingenious of the scopes is the PPI—"plan position indicator." The antenna rotates in a full circle. A luminous line moves commensurately around the scope, like the hand of a clock. It leaves a map-like reproduction of the surrounding area.

Another device is IFF—"identification of friend or foe." It sends out a signal which brings an automatic coded response, identifying friendly craft. Still another set automatically warns a fighter pilot when another plane is approaching.

JOINT RESEARCH

After 1940, research and development was carried on cooperatively by the United States and Britain.

Production in this country was given top priority and a new industry was born. Non-existent in 1940, radar factories by July 1 of this year had delivered \$2,700,000,000 of equipment to the Army and the Navy.

Radar was put to its first test in 1940 in the Battle of Britain, and its performance stayed off possible German invasion. It permitted British fighter planes to destroy so many German bombers the enemy's obliteration campaign was abandoned.

Its effectiveness in Britain led to a belief that it was primarily a defensive weapon. Subsequently it proved indispensable to offensive warfare.

Radar showed its work in naval warfare back in 1942 in the battle for Guadalcanal. With its aid, the cruiser Boise sank three Japanese cruisers and three destroyers in 27 minutes.

Australians Feel Slighted In Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—Surrender negotiations with Japan are being severely criticized in Australia, the Melbourne radio said today.

The broadcast complained that Australia, which it said had played a part "second only to the United States" in the Pacific war, was told only "perfunctorily about the Byrnes note and given no proper time to study it or suggest amendments."

But Japan, the broadcast added, is being given "unlimited time to decide its attitude."

External Affairs Minister Herbert V. Evatt, with the full support of the cabinet, has declared that Emperor Hirohito may be one of the major war criminals and should be tried accordingly," Melbourne radio said.

The broadcast said the cabinet believed Hirohito should sign the surrender, since his subjects follow his orders blindly, and felt that "associating the Emperor with the monstrous disaster that has befallen Japan would help show the Japanese people that Hirohito has no supernatural character."

Another strong Australian objection is that the Japanese have been responsible for "almost unbelievable atrocities and mutilations of Allied servicemen in New Guinea and other sectors," Melbourne radio said, but publication of most of these cases has been withheld.

Will File For Cacchione, Davis Today

Nominating petitions for Councilmen Benjamin J. Davis and Peter V. Cacchione will be placed with the Board of Elections today, deadline for filing signatures.

Although only 2,000 names are needed by each councilman to place him on the ballot in his county, more than 10,000 have been collected for Davis and 13,000 for Cacchione.

Rejects Appeal Of DeLorenzo

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday rejected the appeal of Thomas V. De Lorenzo, former CIO unionist, on charges of making false statements in a Civil Service Commission questionnaire.

De Lorenzo faces a jail term. He is under sentence of 30 days in Federal House of Detention. Serving of the sentence was delayed pending the appeal action. He has been in the army since April.

Goering Status Shifts From PW To Criminal

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop and other Nazi leaders now in the Nuremberg city jail pending their trial as war criminals no longer enjoy prisoner of war status but are considered common criminal suspects, it was disclosed today.

An American war crimes prosecution spokesman disclosed the change in status of the prisoners, who will be tried next month.

The degrading of Nazi leaders from war prisoner standing, with its accompanying privileges that are guaranteed under the Geneva International Convention, is the first step in preparation of indictments against them.

Body Armor

Tested in Pacific

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14 (UP).—G. I. Joes in the Pacific have been testing body armor made of light aluminum, and nylon, the Aluminum Company of America announced today.

Armored vests worn by flyers, made of aluminum and nylon encased in canvas, have proved resistant to small shell fragments that cause most casualties, Alcoa reported.

Sink 41,000 Tons of Japanese Shipping

MANILA, Wednesday, Aug. 15 (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that Fifth and Seventh Air Force bombers and fighters have attacked the dwindling Japanese merchant marine around the home islands again, sinking or damaging 41,000 tons of shipping.

Post-Season Concert At the Stadium

In response to the personal request of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Grace Moore has consented to return to the Stadium for a special post-season gala concert next Tuesday night, Aug. 14, designed to raise money to help make up the huge deficit caused by the unprecedented bad weather of the past season.

Captain Mulzac and Crew to Join Rallies Against Baseball Jimcrow

The captain and crew of the Booker T. Washington will be at the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field Saturday for the end-Jimcrow-in-baseball demonstrations.

The crew, first to sail in this war under a Negro skipper, Capt. Hugh Mulzac, will divide its forces for the demonstrations, half of the 56 men going to Ebbets Field and the other half to the Polo Grounds.

Capt. Mulzac will be one of the speakers at the Polo Grounds demonstrations while Chief Engineer John Garrett will address the Ebbets Field meeting. The Polo Grounds contingent will lead the parade through Harlem, wearing the NMU shirts and carrying their union banners. This parade, which will precede the Polo Grounds meeting, will begin at 135th St. and Seventh Ave. and will march to Bradhurst Ave. and 155th St. in front of the Polo Grounds.

Crew members, interviewed at the headquarters of the National Maritime Union yesterday, were enthusiastic about the demonstrations. Said a veteran oiler, "On our ship we practice democracy. Negro and white seamen and officers have worked together during the toughest moments. Certainly, then, Negro and white athletes can play together."

Another seaman said: "Baseball is known to the peoples of the whole world. Wherever our ship docked people knew about baseball. If they heard that discrimination had ended in the game they would know that America was on the road to real, full democracy. . . . That's why our crew is coming out for the demonstrations Saturday. . . ."

Other large trade unions are swinging into line for this Saturday. The Furriers Union, many locals of the UE, Local 65, the Packinghouse Workers, the Federal Workers and many others are rallying their members for the demonstrations.

The distribution of the half million leaflets, which the End Jim-



Captain Mulzac with some members of his crew.

ceeding apace. Starting today, the leaflets will cover the entire city. Many unions and other organizations have printed, is printing their own leaflets.

Both demonstrations will start at 1 p.m. promptly.

Rep. Ludlow Wants Atombomb Banned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—Rep. Louis Ludlow, D., Ind., urged today that the United Nations "ban the atombomb forever as an instrument of war."

Ludlow said he would introduce a resolution incorporating his proposals as soon as congress reconvenes.

Keitel's Defense: 'I Was Just a Hitlerite Soldier'

FRANKFURT, Aug. 14 (UP).—Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German general staff, will base his defense at the coming war criminal trial on the argument that he had nothing to do with concentration camps and atrocities but was simply a soldier following his profession, it was learned today.

A Czechoslovak liaison officer said Keitel claimed he knew nothing of the Nazi murder camps until he was taken prisoner by the Allies.

The monocled Prussian Junker, typical high command officer, was said to have admitted to Allied interrogators, however, that he was still a "faithful follower of Hitler."

Asked if he had been in favor of offensive warfare, Keitel replied he was under certain circumstances—when an attack was the only way to disrupt enemy invasion plans. He said the only reason Germany invaded Russia was to strike before the Soviets attacked.

Keitel said Heinrich Himmler once admitted to him that if he were caught, he (Himmler) would be treated as a major war criminal. He said Himmler had talked about that point with Gen. Dwight

D. Eisenhower, Allied supreme commander.

"But Himmler committed suicide," Keitel said with a shrug.

Free Eats on V-J Day For GI Joe and Jane

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Aug. 14 (UP).—J. G. Papageorge announced today that his restaurant would be open all day on V-J Day, and that it would open the day after—only to service men and women, who would be given "all they want to eat and drink free, as long as anything is left."

WPB Eases Output Of Paper Products

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—A larger amount of paper towels, napkins, plates, toilet tissue and drinking straws will be produced in the near future, the War Production Board said today.

Foster Replies to British Party's Convention Greetings

In reply to the greeting of the Communist Party of Great Britain, William Z. Foster, on behalf of the Communist Party U.S.A., hailed the magnificent victory won by labor in the British elections.

Harry Pollitt,
Communist Party,
Great Britain.

We are happy to reply to your fraternal greetings to our special convention at a time when labor and the people of Britain have registered such a magnificent and historic victory over the Tory reaction of British monopoly capital. It will add greater strength to the peoples of our two countries in the common task of defeating Japanese

fascism, consolidating the American-Soviet-British coalition for the democratic reconstruction of Europe and the establishment of enduring peace.

Above all it will reinforce the struggle of the working people and democratic masses of our country against American fascists and reactionaries who seek to crush the powerful-American labor movement and aspire to American imperialist domination of the world.

The reconstitution of the Communist Party of the U. S., based upon the complete rejection of revisionism, will enable American Communists to make their maximum contribution to the success of this fight.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,
National Chairman.



Shaded sections on this aerial view of Nagasaki, taken before the Japanese city was hit by an atom bomb on Aug. 9 shows key points that were hit. According to Army Intelligence, these are the damaged areas: (1) Mitsubishi Steel and Iron Works, probably 100 percent destroyed; (2) Ordnance plant, 30-70 percent; (3) Branch gas works, 90 percent; (4) Wood-working plant, 100 percent; (5) Kyushu gas works, 50 percent; (6) Nagasaki rail station and freight yards, 20 percent; (7) Steam power plant, 90 percent; (8) Prison, probably 100 percent; (9) Dejima wharves, 25 percent; (10) Akunoura engine works, 65 percent; (11) Factories, 100 percent; (12) Small industry, still afloat when observed; (13) Industries, 100 percent.

2,000 Trained in U.S. for Preliminary Rule of Japan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—The United States has completed a directive outlining a stern policy to govern the immediate military occupation of Japan, it was learned today. Informed sources said the order was now being circulated for

Pole Socialist Leader Urges National Unity

WARSAW (Polpress) Aug. 14.—Zygmunt Zulawski, senior leader of the Polish Socialist Party and head of the Central Committee of Polish Trade Unions, in an interview published last week in the Republic (Rzecznik), urged unity among the four major parties and concerted support for the Government of National Unity.

Zulawski, who at one time had vigorously opposed Polish cooperation with the Soviet Union, also announced his support of the Government's policies, both foreign and domestic.

In one of the first statements to the press since his return from Moscow, where he had acted as advisor to the Commission of Three (Harriman, Clark-Kerr, and Molotov), Zulawski stated:

"The Moscow agreement led to the formation of the Government of National Unity. It must also lead to complete unity within these social groups and parties and to eradication of all former prejudices and misunderstandings.

This applies primarily to the Peasant Party and the Polish Socialist Party.

"In the past there have been misunderstandings not only between Poland and Russia but also between the party to which I belong and the spokesman of public opinion in the USSR, the Communist Party.

These misunderstandings did not profit Poland and did not contribute to world progress and peace. They profited only the enemies of both peoples, the enemies of progress.

"As a Pole and a Socialist, I believe that the only possible correct relationship between Poland and the Soviet Union is one based on friendship and cooperation."

Heads U.S. Airforce in Mediterranean

ROME, Aug. 14 (UP).—Brig. Gen. Charles T. Myers, former head of the U. S. 12th Army Air Force, has been named commanding general of Army air forces in the Mediterranean theater, it was announced today.

Myers succeeds Brig. Gen. James A. Mollison, who has been ordered to Washington for an undisclosed assignment. Mollison had been commander in the Mediterranean less than two weeks. He succeeded Maj. Gen. James Bevans on Aug. 3.

De Gaulle to Bring Gifts to Trumans

PARIS, Aug. 14 (UP).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle will present President and Mrs. Truman and their daughter Mary Margaret with gifts from the French government when he visits the United States Aug. 22, it was learned today.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are \$35 per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight Manhattan

FILM: "TANYA"—A film depicting the Stakhanov movement of the late 1930's which serves as a background for the most sparkling and profoundest "musical comedy" of the Soviet film library, Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 18th St. Wednesday at 8:30 p.m. \$1.10.

final approval among the various government agencies involved and would be ready when U. S. troops move into beaten Japan. It was described as a formula for "corrective but not punitive" occupation.

Some 2,000 specially trained Army officers are set to take over administration of the enemy homeland.

Officials emphasized that the directive was intended only for the initial period of occupation and that it in no way was comparable to the control program set forth at Potsdam. More detailed plans for Japan's economic disarmament and control are still being formulated.

It was suggested that the United States, Britain, China and Russia may decide to undertake joint occupation, with each of the big four responsible for one of the main enemy home islands—Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Hit Proposal To End Rationing

The New York City Consumer Council yesterday protested any plan to end rationing. In a wire to Price Administrator Chester Bowles, Jeanette Turner, secretary, warned that the greatest danger of inflation lurks during the postwar period.

"Price control is needed during this period," she said, "to ensure that we will have sufficient food to meet the needs of our occupation armies and relief and rehabilitation of starving nations." Mrs. Turner expressed concern

Sen. Green Says Hirohito Must Be Kicked Out

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D-R.I.), declared today that the United States will "lose face" in the Orient and possibly throughout the world by agreeing even conditionally to allow Japan to keep the Emperor.

"We ought to wipe the slate clean instead of carrying into the peace any instrument of power under which the Japanese waged their war of aggression," Green said.

"Imagine the revulsion that it would have caused if we had proposed to let the German people keep Hitler only because he had built himself up as their god and only stabilizing influence," he said.

that OPA had halted the production of the fifth wartime ration book.

She also opposed the plan of the Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson which will do away with meat subsidies in the false belief that this will increase meat production. The plan includes a price boost for consumers.

Such a program, she pointed out, will make meat purchases by workers' families almost impossible during the reconversion period when wages will drop and prices rise.

Ask Gov't Probe Pearl Harbor Disaster

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—Republican and Democratic senators urged today that the Pearl Harbor court martials be held immediately after the official close of the war with Japan.

Sen. Harold H. Burton, (R-O), declared in an interview that the administration "should proceed immediately to get the situation cleaned up."

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas, (D-U) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, agreed that the need for further delay has been cancelled by the swift developments in the Pacific.

Sen. John L. McClellan, (D-Ark), emphasized that nothing should be done until hostilities actually cease.

Duke of Windsor Visits President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—The Duke of Windsor visited President Truman today but did not disclose the purpose of his call.

The Duke reached the White House six minutes ahead of his 11:45 a.m. appointment. Wearing a double-breasted gray suit, hard straw hat, plaid tie and mahogany brown shoes, the Duke posed momentarily for photographers.

Sees MacArthur Top Allied Commander

MANILA, Aug. 14 (UP).—Philippine Senate President Manuel Roxas said today that it was his opinion that Gen. Douglas MacArthur will be named Supreme Allied Commander.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Back Barrio for Spain President

"Eighty percent of the Cortes (Parliament) deputies have agreed to elect DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIO President of the Republic," former Premier Juan Negrin said yesterday in Mexico City. "This means" Negrin said, "that the Republic will have a functioning organ of government, ready to replace Generalissimo Francisco Franco and to guarantee order and a minimum of bloodshed in the change-over."

American occupation authorities in GERMANY have approved formation of carefully checked political parties and labor unions in their zone, it was announced in Frankfurt yesterday. Permission also was granted for public meetings to discuss formation of political parties.

The Socialist Party convention in PARIS urged revision of the pro-

portional representation plan in the Oct. 21 general elections. The De Gaulle plan was attacked by the Socialists as "unjust and illegal."

No reparations will be asked of AUSTRIA, Assistant-Secretary of State William L. Clayton told the UNRRA conference yesterday in London. Clayton urged UNRRA delegates to establish full aid programs for Italy and Austria.

Professor HAROLD LASKI, chairman of the British Labor Party's executive committee, denied that he had recently proposed a political union of Britain and France. Rather, said Laski, he favored unity of economic undertakings by Britain and France. Such a system, Laski maintained, would "set an example from which other and not less vital experiments might well be undertaken."

Spain Seen Haven for Nazi Atom Scientists

Rep. John M. Coffee (D-Wash), declared yesterday that the development of the atom bomb makes "the continuance of Nazi fascism in Spain the personal problem of every peace-loving American."

In a statement released through the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, the Washington Congressman charged:

"The German cartels, who hired and supervised the researches of the Nazi atomic scientists, today control more than 40 percent of the industrial resources of fascist Spain. We would be worse than ostriches if we did not believe that many of the German Nazis who worked on atomic bombs in Nazi Germany are now safe and working in laboratories in Nazi-Fascist Spain."

Warsaw Churches Honor Uprising

WARSAW (Polpress) Aug. 14.—Requies were sung in all the churches here in honor of those who fell in the Warsaw uprising. The requies, commemorating the first anniversary of the uprising were ordered by the Archbishop of Warsaw.

The Church of St. Anna, which had been destroyed by the Germans, was repaired in time for the mass, the first to be held since the occupation.

No Increase Due In British Rations

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—Sir Ben Smith, Britain's new minister of food, said today that although there was little prospect of improvement in food rations for Britons before the end of the year, every effort would be made to maintain the present ration of fats, sugar and cheese.

Bronx ALP Will Meet Tomorrow

The Bronx County Committee of the American Labor Party will hold an organization meeting tomorrow (Thursday) 8 p. m., at Concourse Plaza Hotel.

Guest speakers will be Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, State Senator Lazarus Joseph, Judge Vincent R. Impellitteri, Murray Weinstein, Councilman Michael J. Quill, Assemblyman Leo Isaacson, Charles Rubinstein and George Salvatore.

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C.P. Convention Documents:

Farm Panel Report

(Continued from Page 9)

"the fatal isolation of the working class itself from its natural allies."

There are some 57 million people in this country living on farms or in rural areas. Nearly half of these are on farms, and most of the others are dependent on trade with the farmers for their livelihood. In the fight for 60 million jobs and national reconversion, we certainly cannot afford to ignore their support. In the coming 1946 elections, we must not surrender the rural areas to the forces of reaction. It is not enough to say that we consider the farmers the natural allies of the workers. Unless we now take steps to ensure that the farmers are won as allies of the workers, we will merely be giving new reasons for perpetuating our old errors. Despite our avowed statements to the contrary, we will be guilty of abandoning the farmers to the enemies of labor. Now we must correct our mistakes in the basic industries at the same time that we correct our mistakes in farm work. We must guard against the danger of isolating labor from its allies, and this means that, in the process of organizing our forces in the basic industries, we must develop and strengthen the bonds between the labor movement and the farmers.

As a result of its direct participation in the 1944 elections, labor has become increasingly concerned about ways and means of reaching the farmers. It has come to realize that broader forms of political activity are necessary in order to counteract the attempt of the reactionaries to play farmers against workers and up-state areas against down-state or vice-versa. Several of the major unions have set up national and local farmer-labor committees, and together with progressive political groups and local farmer-labor committees, and together with progressive political groups they have been examining methods of working with democratic rural forces.

Our comrades in the labor movement can contribute greatly to this development not only by encouraging it and supporting it but also by familiarizing themselves with the problems of the farmers and helping to work out the most effective methods of farmer-labor cooperation.

Today the farmers are greatly concerned over the postwar outlook. They well remember the farm crisis that followed the last war. This farm crisis preceded the general depression and continued until the outbreak of the war in Europe. In the period ahead, we cannot leave the farmers to the Father Coughlins and Gerald L. K. Smiths or we will be opening wide the floodgates of reaction. We must win the support of the farmers for realistic measures which will maintain the highest possible level of production. The scarcity policies, which were adopted during the last farm crisis in order to reduce farm production, worked particular hardship on the small and middle-sized farms, and it is the families living on these farms who are among the most stable allies of labor.

While practically all farmers, large and small, have a heavy stake in winning the war against Japan, in the writing of a lasting peace, in supporting democratic rights, in curbing the trusts, and in ensuring the adoption of effective postwar reconversion measures, it must nevertheless be recognized that the small and middle-sized farmers are the most progressive and that their interests are most closely identified with labor's interests.

We do not propose to exclude any group of farmers from the national coalition of democratic, anti-fascist forces, but we do propose that the Communist Party give particular attention to the more progressive, pro-labor farm organizations. We recognize, of course, that some farm organizations have a reactionary national leadership but have pro-

gressive state or local organizations, and similarly there are reactionary state and local groups under progressive national leadership. These progressive groups, whether national or local, act as the spearhead against reactionary forces in the countryside, and, as such, they have a special claim to the support of the Communist Party and the labor movement.

In view of the present low ebb in our farm work, due to previous neglect as well as past mistakes, we recommend:

1. That the National Committee make a thorough investigation of all phases of our work among the farmers, including efforts to win the farmers as allies of labor as well as direct organizational activities among the farmers. That conferences be held in various parts of the country where some of the National Committee would meet with farm, trade union, and Party representatives to discuss the reorientation and improvement of our farm work. That an over-all, draft report be submitted to the Party.

2. One member of the National Board of the Communist Party must have the responsibility of supervising rural work and of keeping the full Board informed.

3. There shall be one member of the National Committee whose full-time responsibility is farm work.

4. There shall be a National Farm Commission working under the direction of the National Board member designated as having responsibility for farm work. The Commission should concern itself not only with national questions of policy but also with the rural work of the various State organizations.

5. Each State organization should place rural work on the agenda of the State Executive Committee periodically.

6. Wherever feasible, State organizations should set up State Farm Commissions responsible to the State Executive Committee.

7. Special attention should be given to encourage rural work in the midwestern industrial states and in the South.

8. Special efforts are needed to give Marxist-Leninist training to the comrades who are active in rural work.

Serviceman's Wife Murdered

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The half nude body of a 21-year-old serviceman's wife was found early today lying face down in the living room of the woman's six-room basement apartment.

Police said Mrs. Millie Bollenbach had been raped and apparently had been strangled. She wore only the upper part of a play suit and her hands were tied behind her back with rags. Her left ankle was bound with another rag.

There were no signs of a struggle, police said.

The body was discovered by Francis Bujalski, an elevator construction man, after Mrs. Bollenbach's three-year-old son wandered nude into a service station at which Bujalski was buying gasoline. Bujalski took the boy to neighbors who directed him to the Bollenbach apartment.

Painters Union

Employers to Meet

Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer, Painters District Council No. 9, yesterday announced that negotiations between the union and the Masters Painters Association have been resumed.

Both the union and the employer groups have appointed committees of three who will meet Thursday at the Master Builders Association office, 2 Park Ave. The negotiations which were disrupted July 31 concern the contract for 1946.

Ask Change On Wage Board

Painters Local 848, AFL, yesterday urged a change in the AFL representatives on the Wage Adjustment Board in Washington for the building industry.

A resolution passed by Local 848 levied the following charges against the AFL representatives:

1. They have refused repeatedly joint employer and employee demands affecting the building trades within the scope of the Little Steel Formula.

2. They participated in the unanimous vote of the Wage Adjustment Board denying the request of Painters Local 186 for vacations.

The resolution charges that these actions of the labor members of the board constitute an act against the AFL position for lifting the Little Steel Formula and granting vacations. It further charged that "such action has served to arouse antagonism and distrust of labor against Government Agencies, making labor prey to employer provocations resulting in strikes."

Maryland CIO Urges Jobless Pay Changes

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The Maryland State CIO today recommended seven alterations in the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to help workers through the reconversion crisis.

The recommendations were presented by the CIO Committee on Employment and Unemployment Compensation to the Maryland Legislative Council. Included are proposals to extend weekly benefit amounts, provide maximum benefits to veterans, add allowances for dependents, pregnancy, disqualification periods and labor and management participation in appeals to referees.

Phil Kulinski, CIO committee chairman, warned the council that Maryland will share the unemployment rise already apparent in other communities where cutbacks have begun to take place.

With regard to veterans, Kulinski explained that the CIO feels the provision should be amended to per-

mit each veteran, qualifying under unemployment provisions, to receive maximum benefits permissible under the Maryland benefit structure, rather than the limited benefits now provided which restrict benefits to his wage structure.

The committee also recommended that the limitations upon the number of weeks of benefits be altered to make possible the full period of 26 weeks of payments for qualified workers. In addition, the CIO urged a \$2 weekly increase for each dependent up to a maximum of \$10; the extension of unemployment insurance benefits to pregnant women who are able and willing to work, and reorganization of the appeals system to permit a more thorough hearing of appeals.

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THE LOWDOWN

Some Short Shots About Dykes, Rickey, MacPhail

By Nat Low

There are reports circulating that Bing Crosby and a number of friends are going to buy the Chicago White Sox, currently in third place in the AL race. That's good news, especially because Bing is friendly with Jimmy Dykes and will probably sign him to a very long term contract.

Dykes is not only one of the better baseball minds in the country; he's an honest and progressive-minded person who on many occasions has spoken out loudly against the ban on Negro players in the majors. He is a democrat in his personal life and in his dealing with his players. And he is one of the most popular pilots ever to dress a coaching box in the big time.

Jimmy also makes friends and keeps them and one of the hints of his personality can be seen from the manner in which he holds on to his old pals—those men who played with him years back. His three coaches are Muddy Ruel, Mule Haas and Bing Miller—all old-time friends and teammates. And all three have the same opinion of Negro ball players.

A solid vote for Jimmy Dykes.

* * *

We thought so. Several of the Ebbets heirs, who were bought out yesterday by Branch Rickey's three-man syndicate, are going to fight the sale in the courts.

The Ebbets heirs, who must remain anonymous for the present, claim the purchase price was a steal. Their claim is based on the fact that the Dodgers are the most popular club in baseball and constantly breaking attendance records.

This is true, of course, but not unexpected. Anybody who thought Branch Rickey would pay a good price for the Dodgers was crazy. The man has never paid anybody anything. He has always gotten bargains and his latest and biggest bargain had been expected the moment Larry MacPhail quit after the 1942 season to enter the Army. . . . It seems Brooklyn is stuck with Rickey for a long, long time.

* * *

Both the Dodgers and Yankees, incidentally, have finally been put out of the flag race and are crying for baseball players. You'd think both Larry MacPhail and Branch Rickey, who are on the Mayor's Committee to Study Baseball Discrimination, would simply end the whole thing by signing a few Negro players.

Can anybody, seeing this, have any faith in either of these gentlemen voluntarily ending the ban?

* * *

Tommy Holmes, who seemed to have hit a serious slump two weeks ago, has righted himself, as we predicted, and is now again firmly atop the leading hitters' list with an average of .370. . . . Goody Rosen has fallen off somewhat and it is Phil Cavaretta who is challenging Boston Tommy.

* * *

Mike Jacobs, in a report just issued, discloses that this has been the biggest prize-fighting year he has ever had at the Garden, with attendance marks busting all previous records. . . . And this, with some of the poorest fights and fighters in the past decade. Imagine what it will be like when the new great fighters emerge?

Eddie Mayo Spark of Tigers

If this were the week to cast ballots for the most valuable player in the American League, Edward Joseph Mayo would be sure of a heavy poll.

The Detroit second baseman has contributed more than any other player, except possibly Harold Newhouser, to the threat of his club in the pennant race.

With almost 100 games completed, Mayo has not missed an inning from competition. Off and on, he has been the leading batter of his team. He was the first member of the Tigers to pass the 100-mark in total hits.

Ordinarily, one does not think of Mayo in terms of extra-base punch. Yet he has made more home runs than Rudy York who was presumed in the spring to bear Detroit's chief long-distance wallop. Mayo has delivered re-

peatedly in the pinches. As a game-wrecker, he smashed his most dramatic blow on the afternoon of July 27. The Tigers had just returned to Briggs Stadium from a disappointing eastern tour. They found themselves engaged in a scoreless pitching duel between Newhouser and Johnny Humphries of the White Sox.

In the ninth inning, Mayo led off with a drive into the lower right field seats to give the Tigers a 1 to 0 decision and to start them on their longest winning streak of the season. Helping to maintain the streak, Mayo hit three homers in the series with the St. Louis Browns last week.

Despite this spectacular show of power, it is probable that the second baseman's main value lies in a contagious determination. He is the sparkplug of the team.

Major League Standings

(Not including yesterday's games)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	59	36	.657	—
St. Louis	64	44	.593	6 1/2
BROOKLYN	61	45	.575	8 1/2
NEW YORK	58	50	.537	12 1/2
Pittsburgh	55	54	.505	16
Boston	50	59	.459	21
Cincinnati	43	61	.413	25 1/2
Philadelphia	28	79	.262	42

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	61	43	.587	—
Washington	57	46	.553	3 1/2
NEW YORK	53	49	.515	7 1/2
Chicago	53	50	.515	7 1/2
Cleveland	51	51	.500	9
St. Louis	50	51	.495	9 1/2
Boston	51	53	.490	10
Philadelphia	34	66	.340	25

Harmon Receives

Army Discharge

FT. MacARTHUR, Calif., Aug. 14.—Capt. Tom Harmon, former Michigan all-American halfback, yesterday received his discharge from the Army Air Forces after nearly four years of service.

Harmon was indefinite about future plans, but said he was considering returning to radio sports announcing, his occupation from the time he was graduated from Michigan until his enlistment in November, 1941.

He said he was leaving immediately for Ann Arbor, Mich., where his wife, Actress Elyse Knox, and their 6-week-old daughter, Sharon, are staying.

Butcher Rations

Customers' 'Beefs'

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14 (UP)—There's a limit to all things—even "beefs" about no beef.

A sign in a suburban market here reads:

"Please limit abuse of the butcher to five minutes."

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show	WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman	WABC—Armandas—Sketch
WMC—News; Music Box	WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
WOR—Tello Test—Quiz	WJZ—Tello Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband	WNYC—220 Kc.
WABC—Barry Cameron—Sketch	WABC—220 Kc.
WOR—Take It Easy Time	WBNY—1420 Kc.
WJZ—News Report	WINS—1600 Kc.
WABC—A Woman's Life—Play	WQXR—1500 Kc.
WMC—News; Ballad Time	
WQXR—Concert Music	
11:45-WEAF—David Harum	WOR—David Harum
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories	WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Cliff Edwards, Songs	WABC—Cliff Edwards, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News	WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamour Manor	WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMC—News; Recorded Music	WQXR—News; Recorded Music
WOR—Talk—Maggie McNeils	WJZ—Talk—Maggie McNeils
WABC—Big Sister	WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—News From the Pacific	WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange	WABC—Helen Trent
WABC—Our Gal Sunday	WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride	WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album	WJZ—H. H. Baskhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful	WMC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WQXR—News; Symphonic Music	WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
1:15-WOR—Loper Orchestra	WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC—Ma Perkins	WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WABC—Margaret Macdonald	WABC—Margaret Macdonald
WJZ—Galen Drake	WABC—Galen Drake
WMC—The Captain, Tim Healy	WMC—The Captain, Tim Healy
1:45-WEAF—W. W. Chaplin, News	WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone	WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light	WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—News; Cedric Foster	WJZ—News; Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—News; William L. Nichols, News	WABC—News; Quincy Howe
WMC—News; Two on a Clue	WQXR—News; Music to Remember
WMC—News; Recorded Music	6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WQXR—News; Concert Music	WOR—Man on the Street
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children	WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WOR—Talk—Jane Owl	WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
WJZ—Ethel and Albert	WJZ—News; Fred Vandever
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch	WJZ—News; Who's War?—Talk
WQXR—Treasury Salute	WABC—Sally Moore, Contralto
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White	WMC—Racing Results
WOR—Queen for a Day	6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds	6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WABC—Perry Mason	WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WQXR—Request Music	WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches	WABC—The World Today
WABC—Tena and Tim	6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America	7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Martha Deane Show	WOR—Fred Morrison, News
WJZ—Beat Sellers—Drama	WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Time to Remember	WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WMC—News; Recorded Music	WQXR—Sports; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Request Music	7:15-WEAF—News of the World
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins	WOR—The Answer Man
WABC—Off the Record	WJZ—Raymond Swing
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family	WABC—Danny O'Neill, Songs
WOR—Rambling With Gambling	WQXR—Five Star Final
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated	WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
WMC—News; Recorded Music	7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness	WOR—Can You Top This?
WABC—Land Trio, Songs	WJZ—The Lone Ranger
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife	WABC—Merry Queen
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs	
WJZ—Westbrook Van Vorhis	

WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs

WJZ—Westbrook Van Vorhis

From the Press Box

Giants Out to Nip Dodgers for 3rd Place

by Phil Gordon

Although only a short time ago the Dodgers were definitely in the pennant scrap and the Giants were floundering around on the verge of dropping into sixth or even seventh place, them days are gone forever.

Today the Dodgers are folding up and the Giants, with some minor league talent, are coming along. In fact, with the Giants' 5-2 victory over the Reds yesterday and the Dodgers' 2-1 loss to the Cards, the Otters are only three games behind the third place Durochers and they catch them before long.

Behind the pitching of young Salvatore Magli yesterday, the Giants breezed to their fifth straight victory while the Reds were dropping their eleventh successive contest. The Otters bounced starter Mike Modak for two runs in the opening frame and three more, in the third inning before Horace Lisenbee was rushed in to put out the fire. By that time it was late and the ball game was over for Magli, except for the fourth inning when the Reds scored their two runs, held the situation in hand magnificently.

The Giants have been helped considerably by Magli, first baseman Mike Schemer and Johnny Hudson, who took over third base because of Nap Reyes' infected leg. While the Giants have been surging forward in recent days the Dodgers have weakened greatly.

Yesterday, despite a magnificent three hitter by Ralph Branca, they were unable to get more than one run off the deliveries of lefty Harry Brecheen, who slow-balled and curve-balled them to death after the first inning when they pushed across their only tally.

The Dodgers are now nine full games off the pace (not counting last night's game between the Cubs

Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			

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Film Front

Beaten Germans Pine For 'Gone With Wind'

By David Platt

LAST week the *New York Times* carried a dispatch by Kathleen McLaughlin from Munich that arrogant German audiences are publicly demonstrating their disgust with American newsreels of the atrocities at Buchenwald and Dachau.

IT APPEARS that the whipped German citizenry do not want to be reminded of the gruesome entertainments set before helpless victims of the Hitler horror. They now want films that will take them out of the world they almost brought to ruin. Miss McLaughlin writes that the movie-starved Germans are pining for Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler. They "almost mobbed the theaters in the hope of seeing *Gone With the Wind*." Apparently the atomic noise made by this film reached the ears and whetted the curiosity of Germans as well as Americans.

NOT only Germany but all of liberated Europe may soon get to see *GWTW*. There are reports that foreign-language versions are being prepared for overseas distribution. If these reports are true, we are sending an ambassador abroad who will cause this nation enormous damage in prestige and influence. Of all the films produced in this country in the last few years, *GWTW* is by far the most notorious perversion of what is meant by American democracy.

LAST Sunday, Bosley Crowther, the *Times* movie critic, said he would be against showing *GWTW* abroad at this time, for the following reasons: "It shows an area of a great country and a fine people wasted by war. It shows a boldly materialistic hero supporting himself handsomely during the strife by a form of adventurous merchandising which we would call black-marketing today. And it shows a conniving heroine, thinking only of herself, rise to postwar wealth and position by cheating and stepping on necks. And who are these Americans, if you please? They are the viperish opportunists who emerged whole from the American Civil War."

Crowther adds: "To show that picture in Germany or France or any other land today where programs of 'reconstruction' are difficult enough as it is . . . would encourage the latent Scarlets and Rhett's, and it would cast a most dubious reflection upon the integrity of Americans." Agreed.

LET me, however, add some other deeper reasons why it would be the height of folly to show *GWTW* abroad at this or any other time: *GWTW* pictures the defeat of the slave system as a great tragedy for America. The Civil War unjustifiably ruined one of the most culturally advanced and happiest parts of America—the slave South, says *GWTW*. "We were minding our own business, why didn't they let us alone," bewails a glamorous Confederate belle who sorely misses the princely comforts of the fun-loving slave-driving set. The Grand Army of the Republic is portrayed as an army bent on murder, rape and plunder. Picture the effect of this Hitlerian interpretation of American history on Germans today.

SLAVERY is shown as an utopia for Negroes. Uncle Tom would rather die fighting with his master than throw off his chains. No sign of a rebellious Negro in *GWTW*, nothing but contented sub-human chattels. After the war, the liberated Negroes are shown monopolizing the sidewalks and being resented by the whites. A northern progressive tells a group of newly freed men that the government is going to give them 40 acres and a mule. They listen to him with little understanding and no enthusiasm. Negro soldiers of the victorious Republic look on approvingly at street dice games. All this to show that the Negroes are unfitted for freedom.

GWTW cries "rape" against Negroes and justifies Klan brutality in the scene where Scarlett is approached by a white man who tries to rob her. Big Sam, her former slave (he refused to be freed) comes to her rescue. Following this a freed Negro tries to rape Scarlett. Big Sam fights him off too. When Scarlett tells Rhett, the Klan gets its revenge on the entire Negro community. All in the name of protecting the chastity of white womanhood.

GWTW slanders the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Idolizes the sons and daughters of the rich slaveholders. Insults the Negro people and the great anti-slavery crusade which freed them. Makes a farce of American democracy. That the Germans should want to see this fascist movie of our Civil War is understandable. Less understandable is the desire of certain groups in this country to perpetuate this monumental lie abroad.



Paul Muni and Margaret Chapman are starred in the Columbia film *Counter-Attack* which starts an engagement today (Wednesday) through next Monday, at the Lane Theater, 181 St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

Salzburg Music Festival Opens 23rd Season

By ANN STRINGER

SALZBURG, Austria, Aug. 12 (UP)—The Salzburg Music Festival—one of the world's most celebrated cultural events—opened its 23rd season tonight with American soldiers and a small group of invited Austrian civilians occupying the theatre once filled by music lovers from all corners of the earth.

American troops wearing the colorful patches of combat divisions from the First, Ninth, Seventh, Third and Fifth U. S. Armies packed the auditorium to listen to the first music festival here since 1937—the 1st season before anschluss when the Nazis swallowed Austria.

Doughboys from the 42nd Rainbow Division, with brilliantly lacquered helmets and bearing large flags representing every State in the Union, made a colorful backdrop for the orchestra.

The festival was opened by a GI band which play the Star Spangled Banner after Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of U. S. occupation forces in Austria, entered the building. He stood at attention on a balcony, in the center of a spotlight.

STRIKING CONTRAST

The entire audience—soldier and civilian—numbered only about 500. It was a striking contrast to previous years when wealthy musical pilgrims from all over the world came here each year for a six-week round of music. This year's festival is scheduled for only three weeks, and it is the first time in six years it has been free of the control of the Nazi party.

The Festival's peak season was 1937, when 10 operas, nine concerts, four plays, 10 chamber music recitals and numerous other events crowded a program led by such distinguished musicians as Arturo Toscanini and Bruno Walter.

The program opened with addresses by Austrian civil officials serving under U. S. occupation authorities, and a reply by Gen. Clark. Then the music began with a performance of a Mozart serenade by the Mozarteum Orchestra conducted by F. Prchaska.

The most popular selection was Johann Strauss' Beautiful Blue Danube, which set the dusty broughams of the GI's to tapping in three-quarter time.

JOHN WILDEBIRD presents

HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE'S PRODUCTION

ANNA LUCASTA A Play by PHILIP YORDAN

SENSIBLY AIR-CONDITIONED

MANSFIELD Theatre, 47th West of B'way

Evenings 8:45. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:40

AIR-CONDITIONED

2nd YEAR

I WANNA GET MARRIED!

GERTRUDE NIESEN "FOLLOW THE GIRLS"

Staged by HARRY DELMAR

BROADHURST THEATRE 44 St. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

AIR-CONDITIONED

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"

N. Y. TIMES

LIFE WITH FATHER

with WALLIS CLARK

LILY CAHILL

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 46th St.

Evenings 8:45. Matins Wed. & Sat. 2:40

AIR-CONDITIONED

"Handsome Romantic Musical . . . Solid! . . . A welcome mid-summer contribution to the Broadway boom."—BARNES, Herald Tribune.

MARIKA Staged by HASSARD SHORT

Jean Roberts Harry Stockwell Homo Vincent

Air-Cond. WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 56th St.

Evegs. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!

OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGEN present

SONO OSATO—NANCY WALKER in

ON THE TOWN Directed by GEORGE ABROTT

Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN

Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH

GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS

Cool Martin Beck Thea., 45th W. of 8 Av.

CL 6-5363 Evegs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"A Musical Treasure!"—Walter

MICHAEL TODD presents

UP IN CENTRAL PARK Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELD

Music by Sigmund ROMBERG

Evegs. of 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 53 St. Air-Cond.

Elizabeth G. Flynn Guest of Honor at 'Tanya' Film Show

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, whose column on women has been a popular feature of *The Worker*, will be a guest of honor at the showing of the Soviet film *Tanya*, at the Jefferson School on Wednesday evening Aug. 15.

This will be the 6th in a series on "The Soviet Union in Films," given during the school's summer session. Earlier films have dealt with the background in Tsarist Russia, the Revolution and military intervention, and the problem of collectivization.

Tanya is the account of the Stakhanov movement as seen through the development of an illiterate Peasant girl into a deputy to the Supreme Soviet. Although a musical comedy, it is profoundly rooted in the theory of Socialist progress, and won the Stalin Prize in 1942.

Discussion will be held following the film. Admission for those not registered for the entire course is \$1.10.

Sidney Buchman Film

Over 21, Columbia's film version of Ruth Gordon's Broadway comedy, will have its New York premiere at Radio City Music Hall on Thursday, Aug. 16. Irene Dunn, Alexander Knox and Charles Coburn are starred under the directorship of Charles Vidor. Sidney Buchman produced and wrote the picture version of the stage hit.

Jean Gabin Starred

The 55th St. Playhouse is retaining for a second week, its current double feature revival program consisting of Jean Gabin in Julien Duvivier's *Pepe le Moko* and the Soviet musical comedy, *Volga Volga*, with Lubov Orlova.

AIR-CONDITIONED
Lane WAB-7700
181 St. &
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.ADVENTURE...
to stir the blood
of every man!DRAMA...
to touch
the heart of
every woman!EXCITEMENT...
to thrill you
beyond
measure!

Actors Lab Stars

In Van Gogh Play

John Garfield, Lee-J. Cobb, Morris Carnovsky, Roman Bohnen and Ruth Nelson, all members of the Actors Laboratory Group in Hollywood, will appear in the repeat performance of *Last For Life*, Arch Oboler's original radio adaptation of Irving Stone's biography of Vincent Van Gogh, over WOR-Mutual, Thursday, Aug. 16, from 10 to 10:30 p. m.

The radio adaptation, dealing mainly with the relationship between Vincent Van Gogh and his brother Theo, was originally presented on Arch Oboler's *Plays in April* of this year.

—RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—
34th St. & 6th Ave. Doors open 10:15 A.M.

A BELL for ADANO

Gene Tierney—John Medick—William Bendix

A 20th Century Fox Picture

Spectacular Stage Presentation

Pictures at: 1920, 1955, 4:37, 7:30, 10:15

Stage Show at: 12:30, 2:37, 6:30, 9:32

Paramount

in Person

"The Bell of Paris" ALL-STAR CAST

Directed by GENE MARSHALL

Music by PHILIP SPERBER

COSTUME DESIGNER: ERIC BLOOM

PROPS: ERIC BLOOM

IRVING Place 40-5-1972

Nifty yarn of undercover intrigue . . . packed with excitement

—WORLD TELEGRAM

"★★★" —NEWS

ARTKINO presents

MILITARY SECRET

AIR-CONDITIONED

DOORS OPEN 8:45 A.M.

STANLEY 7th Ave. Bet. 42 & 41 Sts.

Extra: Soviet Nation Dance. Held over—Complete Moscow May Day Parade

COOL GREATEST SOVIET MUSICAL!

55 ST. **Volga-Volga**

Starring LUBA ORLOVA

Directed by G. ALEXANDROV

Extra: 'The Fleet That Came to Stay'

Two great revolutionary classics from Russia & France

5th AVE. **CHAPAYEV**

(The RED COMMANDER)

'A WOW OF A FILM!'—WINCHELL

DETROIT, MICH.

First and Only Detroit Showing Until Aug. 28
Mighty Soviet Epic of the Defense of Sevastopol!

THE LAST HILL

SEE HOW THE HEROIC RED ARMY STOPPED
THE NAZI MURDERERS AT SEVASTOPOL!

THE BATTLE THAT TURNED THE TIDE
IN THE CRIMEA!

On An All-Soviet Program

EXTRA
CINEMA Theatre
COLUMBIA & Woodward
DETROIT (Cadillac 2110)

Armistice With Finland • Songs from "Two Soldiers"

TRUMAN HAILS VICTORY; M'ARTHUR COMMANDER

The world war against fascism ended last night. President Truman announced that Japan had accepted unconditional surrender, and that Allied forces had been ordered to cease firing.

The President also revealed that he had appointed Gen. Douglas MacArthur Allied Supreme Commander to receive the Japanese surrender.

V-J Day will not be proclaimed until after the instruments of surrender are signed.

Mr. Truman called in reporters at 7 p.m. (EWT), shortly after he received Tokyo's formal reply to the Allied surrender terms. He read a statement which said:

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specified the unconditional surrender of Japan.

"In reply there is no qualification."

Tokyo informed Mr. Truman that Emperor Hirohito was prepared "to authorize and ensure the signature by the Japanese government and the imperial general headquarters of the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration."

"His majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms and to issue such other orders as may be required by the Supreme Commander of the Allied forces of the execution of the above-mentioned terms."

(The Moscow radio said early today that Emperor Hirohito had ordered all Japanese armed forces wherever they are to cease military operations, give up their arms and follow orders of the Allied Supreme Commander.)

Surrender came three years, eight months and seven days after Japanese planes struck at Pearl Harbor.

NEWS BROADCAST

Hardly had the President finished his momentous announcement when the news was broadcast to the American people who were taut with four days of anxious waiting. Rumors and phony peace reports had heightened the nation's tension, which yesterday erupted into celebrations throughout the land hours before the official announcement came.

At the press conference Mr. Truman declared a two-day holiday—today and tomorrow—for all Federal employees throughout the nation.

He also authorized selective service to reduce draft inductions immediately from 80,000 to 50,000 men per month as a result of Japan's capitulation.

The United States, in a note to the Japanese government tonight ordered prompt cessation of hostilities.

ties by Japanese forces and revealed that Gen. Douglas MacArthur will name the time, place and the details of Japan's formal surrender.

The note, signed by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, was en route to Japan through the Swiss government.

It was delivered to the Swiss Legation in Washington at 7 p.m.

The note ordered the Japanese government to take three immediate steps:

1. Order prompt cessation of hostilities and inform MacArthur of the effective date and hour.

2. Send emissaries at once to MacArthur with full power to make all arrangements necessary for MacArthur to arrive at the place designated by him for the formal surrender.

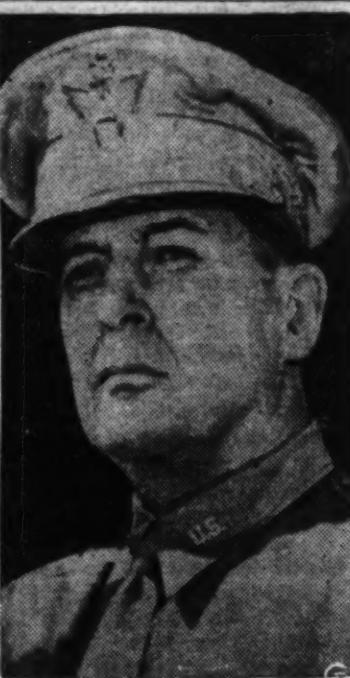
3. Acknowledge notification that MacArthur will name the time, place and other details for the formal surrender.

The full note was addressed to the Swiss government, which was requested to send the message to the Japanese government.

The note was sent in behalf of all the Big Four powers.

The instructions about sending emissaries to MacArthur said:

"Send emissaries at once to the Supreme Commander of the Al-



GEN. MacARTHUR

lied powers with information of the disposition of the Japanese forces and commanders, and fully empowered to make any arrangements directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers to enable him and his accompanying forces to arrive at the place designated by him to receive the formal surrender."

After the press conference, the President, with Mrs. Truman at his side and a few White House intimates behind him, stepped out on the White House porch at 7:22 o'clock to the cheers of thousands of men, women and children who had been waiting for hours, some for days, to hear from the nation's Chief Executive that the war was over.

The President expressed his regret that the late Franklin D. Roosevelt had not lived to see the consummation of the people's victory over the forces of aggression which he had so largely shaped.

CROWDS AT WHITE HOUSE

Military policemen, hastily thrown along the White House grounds, struggled vainly with bayonets fixed but pointed skyward, to keep the

Soviet Union, China Sign Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (UP).—The Moscow home radio, reported by the FCC, said tonight that the Soviet Union and China had signed a treaty and that "agreement had been reached on all points."

2-Day Holiday for Gov't Employees

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—President Truman tonight declared a two-day holiday, tomorrow and Thursday, for all federal employees in Washington and throughout the country.

He told a press conference that the reason for two days was the employees had not had a chance to celebrate the last surrender on V-E Day.

Truman Cuts Draft Inductions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—President Truman tonight authorized Selective Service to reduce draft inductions immediately from 80,000 to 50,000 men per month as a result of Japan's unconditional surrender.

2 Day V-J Holidays in London

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 15 (UP).—Prime Minister Clement Attlee, announcing the unconditional surrender of Japan at midnight, proclaimed today and tomorrow (Wednesday and Thursday) V-J Day holidays.

WMC Abolishes Manpower Controls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—The War Manpower Commission tonight abolished all manpower controls effective immediately, giving the nation a free labor market for the first time in more than two years.

It is the day when we can start the real task—the implementation of free government in the world.

He went on:

We face a real emergency. . . .

I know we can meet it.

We face the greatest task ever faced—the greatest emergency since Dec. 7, 1941.

And it is going to take the help of all of you to do it.

After Mr. Truman went back into the House, the crowd continued to roar. The din steadily increased and the throng grew by thousands.

Here, another detachment of MPs filed briskly onto the White House grounds, gripping rifles, and lined up inside the fence to keep over-enthusiastic celebrants from climbing over.

Tokyo Radio said Emperor Hirohito, breaking all tradition, personally will broadcast an important announcement to Japan and Japanese-occupied areas of Asia at 11 p.m. EWT, followed by Premier Baron Adm. Kanto Suzuki.

10 Million Jobless by December

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A major unemployment crisis—with 10 million workers jobless by December—is staring America in the face, according to Federal statisticians, who have checked up on the after V-J Day outlook in industrial areas.

The 10 million figure, which the economists of one important Federal agency arrived at, is not being immediately released. Another agency, which has authority to hold up such reports, has delayed publication of the alarming estimate.

Other Federal agencies, that refuse to be quoted, are talking of seven million and more jobless later this year.

Sidney Hillman, CIO-PAC leader, has estimated that unemployment totals might reach 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 in six or eight weeks—long before December.

A tidal wave of plant closings is expected at once after V-J Day, while unemployment insurance and full employment bills wait and Con-area this summer and fall if the will be especially hard hit. Probably

40 or more percent of the UAW's 1,000,000 members have been making the war birds that pounded Germany and Japan. Fewer than 10 percent are expected to survive reconversion layoffs if present trends continue.

SHIPYARD LAYOFFS

Shipyards will also become lonely places. Employment in West Coast yards had already dropped nearly 50 percent before V-J Day. Adm. Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, is concerned with ship disposal, not ship construction.

Reports from Chicago say several hundred war plants are expected to close in the Windy City. Nearly all war plants in the New York City area will also shut down.

Aircraft and shipbuilding work

continues its recess.

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union fears that every copper pit in the upper Michigan peninsula will be out of work soon—4,000 altogether—unless the government intervenes.

Distressed areas and ghost towns will appear in other communities unless Federal action is taken, the union declared today.

Some industries, of course, have simpler reconversion problems. The oil industry, for instance, ought to hum for a while. But the overall estimate of 10,000,000 unemployed is a challenge to speedy remedial action.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, August 15, 1945